

Under the Sanction of the Committee of Council on Education.

SINGING SCHOOL, EXETER HALL.—A CLASS (No. 9) for MALES will be OPENED on MONDAY, the 21st of February, at Seven o'clock, under the superintendence of Mr. JOHN HULLAH, to be CONDUCTED by one of his PRINCIPAL ASSISTANTS, and will meet every Monday and Thursday Evening, at the same hour, until the completion of the Course.

TERMS.—For a Course of Sixty Lessons, 30s., to be paid in advance; or should monthly payments be preferred, then 5s. per month (Eight Lessons), to be also paid in advance; but Schoolmistresses, Sunday School Teachers, and others engaged in the instruction of the children of the poor, will be admitted on the same terms as heretofore—viz. 15s. for the whole Course, or 2s. 6d. per month.

Each Pupil must provide himself with a copy of the Lessons, published by Mr. Parker, 465, West Strand, in three Parts, price 6d. each.

Tickets may be obtained at the Education Department of the Privy Council Office, between the hours of Eleven and Four daily; and at Exeter Hall between the hours of Five and Ten, p.m.

Under the Sanction of the Committee of Council on Education.

SINGING SCHOOL, EXETER HALL.—A CLASS (No. 10) for FEMALES will be OPENED on MONDAY, the 28th of February, at Half-past five o'clock, under the superintendence of Mr. JOHN HULLAH, to be CONDUCTED by one of his PRINCIPAL ASSISTANTS, and will meet every Monday and Thursday Evening at the same hour, until the completion of the Course.

TERMS.—For a Course of Sixty Lessons, 30s., to be paid in advance; or should monthly payments be preferred, then 5s. per month (Eight Lessons), to be also paid in advance; but Schoolmistresses, Sunday School Teachers, and others engaged in the instruction of the children of the poor, will be admitted on the same terms as heretofore, viz. 15s. for the whole Course, or 2s. 6d. per month.

Each Pupil must provide herself with a copy of the Lessons, published by Mr. Parker, 465, West Strand, in three Parts, price 6d. each.

Tickets may be obtained at the Education Department of the Privy Council Office, between the hours of Eleven and Four daily; and at Exeter Hall between the hours of Five and Ten, p.m.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.—THE LISTS for

THE ENSUING DRAWING WILL CLOSE IN MARCH. An immediate payment of Subscriptions is invited. In addition to the chance of obtaining a valuable work of art at the distribution, every subscriber to the ART-UNION will receive, as a copy of a Line Engraving by W. H. Wall, from Hill-ton's picture of 'Un entering the Cottage.'
GEO. GODWIN, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. Hon. Secs.
(By order) T. E. JONES, Clerk to the Committee.
Office, 73, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.
February 18th.

TO ARTISTS.—THE COMMITTEE of the ART-UNION of LONDON are desirous of obtaining an appropriate emblematic device for the prospectuses, reports, &c. of the Society. The sum of TEN GUINEAS is, therefore, offered for the best outline design in ink, for the same size, three inches in diameter. The drawings, each of which must bear some distinguishing mark, and be accompanied by a sealed letter, similarly marked on the outside, and containing within the name and address of the artist, are to be forwarded to the Honorary Secretaries, at the Office of the Society, No. 73, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, on or before the 14th day of March next. As it is proposed to reduce the adopted design for a seal, simplicity is desirable.

GEO. GODWIN, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. Hon. Secs.
(By order) T. E. JONES, Clerk to the Committee.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE PURCHASE OF BRITISH ENGRAVINGS.

THE COMMITTEE here intimate, that the SUBSCRIPTION LISTS for 1842 are now OPEN, and request intending Subscribers to insert their names as soon as possible.

The object of this Association is to cultivate a taste for the Fine Arts, and to encourage native talent, by the distribution among its Members of Engravings of standard reputation, the productions of British Artists.

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STAMMERING.—Mr. HUNT, of 224, Regent-street, and late of Trinity College, Cambridge, informs his correspondents that he has returned to town for the season, and has made arrangements to give instructions, at a reduced rate, to those persons only who cannot afford his usual fee, between the hours of Seven and Nine in the Evening.

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The Classical Articles of the "Cyclopædia," upon the principle which has governed the entire conduct of the work, have been prepared by competent scholars from original sources, and the authorities are given at the end of the articles. The Editor has compared many parts of Doctor Anthon's book with the "Penny Cyclopædia," and has already made a list of ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY ARTICLES, and many of these amongst the most elaborate parts of the "Cyclopædia," occupying two, three, four, and six columns each—which are copied, either word for word, with only the change of a particle here and there, from the "Penny Cyclopædia," or taken in part from it. The Editor would wish to be understood as acknowledging his obligations to the "Penny Cyclopædia," as amongst the most ingenious novelties of his book. He sometimes takes an entire article, without any reference whatever, but he quotes the authorities referred to by the writer in the "Cyclopædia," as if he had used them himself. In other cases—and this is the more common practice—he takes the entire article, naming all the authorities given in the "Cyclopædia," and among these authorities quoting the "Cyclopædia" itself, by a name which it does not bear, as if he had derived some information from that source in common with other books. For example, the "Olympic Games" of the "Cyclopædia" becomes the "Olympia" of the "Classical Dictionary," occupying four columns; and, at the end, these references are made by Doctor Anthon: (Pausan., lib. 5, c. 2, p. 387, seg.) One would conjecture from this mode of reference that Doctor Anthon had examined the other books with the same care as the *Encyclop. de l'Encyclop.* But these minute references are all given at the end of the article in the Penny Cyclopædia, and have been transferred to the "Classical Dictionary" as evidence of Doctor Anthon's research and scholarship.

If Doctor Anthon had made those ample acknowledgments in his preface which he ought to have made, and had fairly quoted his authorities in the body of the work, the only ground of complaint would have been that he was reprinting articles in one book of reference which were taken from another, and was thus to some extent damaging the sale of the original work. He has not done so; he has used and disguised a vast body of matter originally purchased for another work of reference at a high price. There is no law of international copyright, and such appropriation of the labour of Englishmen by Americans, or the labour of Americans by Englishmen; but authors of reputation will know that they cannot practise such appropriation without forfeiting the respect of all sensible readers. It is impossible to deal with a *Piracy* of this character simply with notice and remonstrance. The law of copyright affords no protection in the United States to the author of a work published in England; and hereby give public notice to all Booksellers in the United Kingdom not to import or sell the "Classical Dictionary" by Dr. Anthon, published at New York in 1841, as it is their intention in every case where a copy is tendered after this notice, to move for an injunction against the Vendor in the Court of Chancery.

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2 Delphi.....Creswick. 32 Ouchy (Lausanne).
3 Newstead.....Do. 33 Venice.....H. Warren.
4 Cintra.....H. Warren. 34 St. Mark's. J. B. Aylmer.
5 Mafra.....Do. 35 Steeds of Brusa.
6 Talavera.....Do. 36 Petrarch's Tomb at Arqua.
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8 Spanish Muleteer. 38 Petrarch's House.
9 Saragossa.....Do. 39 J. B. Aylmer.
10 Cadix.....Do. 40 Tasso.....G. Howse.
11 Bull-fight, Alhambra. 41 Lake Albano. J. B. Aylmer.
12 The Acropolis. H. Warren. 42 Venus de Medicis.
13 Temple of Jupiter. Do. 43 E. Finden.
14 Gibraltar.....Do. 44 Santa Croce.....G. Howse.
15 Malta.....Do. 45 Thrasimene.....H. Warren.
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THIS may be considered as the sequel or completion of the author's former volumes 'On the History of Egypt under the Pharaohs and the Ptolemies.' Egypt, as a province, exercised even a greater influence on the destinies of mankind than it did in its palmy days as a kingdom. But for the editorial and critical labours of the Alexandrians, the literature of ancient Greece would probably have perished; their scientific exertions gave to geography the system and certainty it has derived from mathematics, and to medicine the aid it has obtained from anatomy; their philosophic schools were the sources of most of the dogmatic controversies which have divided Christianity, and it is not too much to say, that the origin of the papacy itself may be fairly traced to the patriarchate of Alexandria. The history of literature, of science, and of religion itself, would be imperfect without an examination of the influence which "Egypt under the Romans" had upon the destinies of each, for no country had a greater share in forming the present opinions of the world. This influence was at its height about the fourth century of the Christian era, and in order to appreciate its amount we must cast a glance at the moral and intellectual condition of Alexandria:—

"Of the Alexandrians themselves we receive a very unfavourable account from their countryman Dion Chrysostome. With their wealth, they had all those vices which usually follow or cause the loss of national independence. They seemed eager after nothing but food and horse-races, those never-failing bribes for which the idle of every country will sell all that a man should hold most dear. They were cool and quiet at their sacrifices and grave in business, but in the theatre or in the stadium men, women, and children were alike heated into passion, and overcame with eagerness and warmth of feeling. They cared more for the tumble of a favourite charioteer than for the sinking state of the nation. A scurrilous song or a horse-race would so rouse them into a quarrel that they could not hear for their own noise, nor see for the dust raised by their own bustle in the hippodrome; while all those acts of their rulers which, in a more wholesome state of society, would have called for notice, passed by unheeded. In the army they made but second-rate soldiers, while as singing boys at the supper tables of the wealthy Romans they were much sought after, and all the world acknowledged that there were no fighting-cocks equal to those reared by the Alexandrians."

To this we may add the graphic and faithful picture of the state of religious opinion in the city given by Moore in 'The Epicurean':—

"The population of Alexandria consisted, at that time, of the most motley miscellany of nations, religions and sects, that had ever been brought together in one city. Beside the School of the Grecian Platonist was seen the Oratory of the cabalistic Jew, while the Church of the Christian stood undisturbed over the crypts of the Egyptian hierophant."

Political differences were superadded to religious differences; the Greeks of Alexandria looked upon themselves as a superior caste, and when the seat of government was transferred to Constantinople, actually formed an "ascendancy" as stringently marked as that subsequently established by the Turks. The Emperors, for the most part, endeavoured to govern the Egyptians by means of this favoured class, appointing Greeks to all the high ecclesiastical and civil offices, reckless of the differences between their opinions and those of the people they had to govern. In order thoroughly to understand the Athanasian controversy, it should be borne in mind, that the Egyptians looked upon the Arians not only as heretics, but as aliens, and contended, not merely for purity of doctrine, but for ecclesiasti-

cal independence. In fact, this was the cause of the easy conquest of the country by the Saracens, for the Egyptians hoped to obtain from the Arabs the right of governing their own church, which had been refused them by the Greeks. In these feelings the Latins participated, and a similarity of political position gave compactness to the alliance formed between the Egyptian and Italian churches in defence of the Nicene Creed against the churches of Greece and Syria.

Alexandria was the great market-place of the world, not only for goods but opinions; the wild speculations of the East were strangely blended with the dialectic subtleties of Greece, and efforts were made to give a logical form to all that is incomprehensible in Metaphysics. Theology did not escape from this rage for definition; it was deemed necessary to invent a word which would convey an accurate notion of the nature of Christ, and a single letter of that word gave rise to a controversy which led to wars, invasions, and persecutions without number, became a pretext for conquest and rebellion, an excuse for the promptings of depraved ambition and an apology for the crimes of vindictive passion. The dispute was, whether the symbol should be *Homoionon* (of the same substance) or *Homoiousion* (of similar substance); and the discussion was carried on for centuries without any attempt on the part of the controversialists to affix any precise meaning to identity, similarity, or substantiality. But when we come to read the history of the struggle made by Athanasius against the intrusive Arian bishops appointed to his see by the Emperors, we soon find that interests very different from points of doctrine were involved in the contest. The rival bishop set up by the Arians was George of Cappadocia, and it will be seen that to him heterodoxy was the least of objections:—

"George was born in Epiphania, in Cilicia, and was the son of a clothier, but his ambition led him into the church, as being at that time the fairest field for the display of talent; and he rose from one station to another till he reached the high post of bishop of Alexandria. The fickle irritable Egyptians needed no such firebrand to light up the flames of discontent. George took no pains to conceal the fact that he held his bishopric by the favour of the emperor and the power of the army, against the wishes of his flock. To support his authority, he opened his doors to informers of the worst description; any body who stood in the way of his grasp at power was accused of being an enemy to the emperor; and, forgetting his profession, says the pagan historian, which should have made him gentle and forgiving, he was himself the chief cause of sedition in his bishopric. He proposed to the emperor to lay a house-tax on Alexandria, thereby to repay the expense incurred by Alexander the Great in building the city; and he made the Roman government more unpopular than it had ever been since Augustus landed in Egypt. The crimes which he is said to have rushed into during his struggles with the Athanasian party almost pass belief; but we learn them chiefly from the pen of his enemy. He used the army as the means of terrifying the Homoiousians into an acknowledgment of the Arian opinions. He banished fifteen bishops to the great Oasis, besides others of lower rank. He beat, tortured, and put to death; the persecution was more cruel than any suffered from the pagans, except perhaps that in the reign of Diocletian; and thirty Egyptian bishops are said to have lost their lives while George was patriarch of Alexandria."

Athanasius found ardent supporters in the Egyptian monks; his most powerful assistant was Saint Anthony, of whom Athanasius has written a life, not surpassed in the boldness of its fable by any legend in the wide range of ecclesiastical romance. According to Athanasius, Anthony was guided in his religious practices by the soul of Ammon, who was the first of the Christian ascetics in Egypt:—

"While living alone in the tombs, he was attacked by the devil in various forms. At one time the walls of his cell were broken down, and in rushed a troop of lions, bears, leopards, bulls, serpents, asps, scorpions, and wolves, that were however easily put to flight by the prayers of the saint. At another time, the devil in the form of a stranger knocked at the monastery, and when St. Anthony opened the door, and asked who was there, the wicked one unhesitatingly answered Satan, but fled on hearing the name of Christ. St. Anthony healed the sick by his prayers, drove out demons by the sign of the cross, and knew what was happening at a distance, as well as what was going to happen at a future time. After twenty years, thus spent in solitary meditation and painful self-denial, he came forth to the world as a heaven-taught teacher, to help in denouncing the Arian opinions."

The selection of such an associate, and the mendacious assertion of his miraculous powers, concur to prove that Athanasius made his appeal to the ignorant masses, and his success was not only a triumph of the priesthood, but of the people. His victory had important consequences which affected all subsequent generations:—

"Athanasius died at an advanced age, leaving a name more famous than that of any one of the emperors under whom he lived. He taught the christian world that there was a power greater than that of kings, namely, the Church. He was often beaten in the struggle, but every victory over him was followed by the defeat of the civil power; he was five times banished, but five times he returned in triumph. The temporal power of the Church was then nearly new; it only rose upon the conversion of Constantine, and it was weak compared to what it became in after ages; but, when an emperor of Germany did penance barefoot before Pope Hildebrand, and a king of England was whipped at Becket's tomb, we only witness the full-grown strength of the infant power that was being reared by the Bishop of Alexandria."

The example of successful resistance to imperial power was not lost on the Alexandrian bishops, but no one ever carried episcopal daring to such an excess as Cyril, who, in spite of the civil and military authorities, expelled the Jews from Alexandria, plundered their houses and burned their synagogues:—

"The monks of Mount Nitria and the neighbouring mountains burned with a holy zeal to fight for Cyril as they had before fought for Theophilus, and when they heard that a jealousy had sprung up between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities, more than five hundred of them marched into Alexandria to avenge the affronted bishop. They met the prefect Orestes as he was passing through the streets in his open chariot, and began reproaching him with being a pagan and a Greek. Orestes answered that he was a Christian, and had been baptized at Constantinople. But this only cleared him of the lesser charge, he was certainly a Greek; and one of these Egyptian monks taking up a stone threw it at his head, and the blow covered his face with blood. They then fled from the guards and people who came up to help the wounded prefect; but Ammonius who threw the stone was taken, and put to death with torture. After his death the grateful bishop buried him in the church with much pomp, and declared him to be a martyr and a saint, and gave him the name of Saint Thumasius. But the Christians were ashamed of the new martyr: and the bishop, who could not withstand the ridicule, soon afterwards withdrew from him the title."

From this time forth the Byzantine Emperors zealously exerted themselves to establish their supremacy over the Egyptian church, and this led to the formation of two churches and two hierarchies, that of the Imperialists being regarded by the native Egyptians as heretical and foreign, while their own was looked upon by their rulers as contumacious and seditious. Under these circumstances the allegiance of Egypt could only be maintained by the Greek emperors, so long as they held military superiority. The

moment a foreign invader appeared, with a plausible hope of success, the Egyptians cheerfully joined in the expulsion of their former masters; and thus ended the first Christian experiment for the maintenance of a double church in a dependent province.

Mr. Sharpe has not investigated, so closely as we could wish, the connexion between the sees of Rome and Alexandria in the struggle against Greek supremacy; the visit of Athanasius to Italy had important effects on western Christendom, which ought not to be passed over. It was by him that monasticism was first introduced, and the growing power of the Popes strengthened by a spiritual militia, every one of whose convents might be regarded as a garrison for upholding the papal sway. The value of the monks as auxiliaries was, as we have seen, well known to the Alexandrian patriarchs, and Athanasius amply repaid the hospitality of the Vatican when he taught the Pope how to organize and discipline similar forces.

Pleased as we have been with Mr. Sharpe's volume, we feel that a complete history of the schools of Alexandria, and their influence on literature, science, and theology, is yet to be written. The ecclesiastical historians have given us only one side of the question, for they have relied chiefly on Byzantine authorities, but modern researches are opening Coptic sources of information, and Arabic accounts of the state in which Egypt was found by its Saracenic conquerors.

A Visit to the United States in 1841. By Joseph Sturge. Hamilton, Adams & Co.

THERE runs through this volume but one leading idea, the abolition of black slavery in America; and as we have already more than once adverted to the movement now making in the United States in behalf of that reform, we should have passed over Mr. Sturge's publication with little notice, but for the interest which, we believe, is widely attached to his name and authority. Independently, however, of that interest, and of that sympathy which is extensively felt for the coloured population, which might have justified some little repetition on our part, the volume possesses in our eyes importance, as displaying to the great body of the British public a type and exemplar of the modes of thinking of a numerous and growing section of its multifarious population. It is a misfortune to this country, which cannot be too much deplored, that its people are congregated into numberless minor sects, religious, political, and social; living in suspicious, if not hostile isolation, and heaping on each other an ignorant and measureless contempt. Between the legislating classes and the rest of the people, more especially, a wall of brass seems raised; and the wants, the feelings, and the pretensions of those who "earn their bread by the sweat of their brow," are less understood by the possessors of property, and those who habitually associate with them, than is the condition of the natives of New Zealand and of the opium-eaters of China. Among the manufacturing classes there exists, beside many other peculiarities, a fervour of religious zeal, an intensity of purpose, a concentration of feeling and of thought, which are hidden from aristocratic gaze, beneath the homeliness of their uncouth garments, and beneath the materiality of the only interest which the two parties ever discuss in common. It is amongst this class that all the great questions of morals and of politics are at the present moment the most shrewdly investigated; and in their circles runs a deep undercurrent of opinion, of which the literature of the country, with its flimsy superficialities, gives no indication. It is only in such publications as those of Mr. Sturge that clear tokens may be

gathered of that something that passes show, but which constitutes perhaps the most important element of the nation's future destinies. Mr. Sturge, as is generally known, is a member of the religious community of "Friends"; and his book, both in matter and in language, is addressed to that portion of the religious public, which, however wide may be its occasional differences on points of speculative doctrine, agrees with the Quaker in his ideas of Christian morality, and of the obligations and responsibilities entailed on those who would be true followers of the religion of Christ. In the estimation of these square-minded people there is but one distinction, the right and the wrong;—but one rule of action, which is principle; and however defective may be the occasional fruit of their teaching, as evinced in the conduct of some individuals, the falling off is a consequence of human weakness, not of any equivocal tamperings with the principle itself. Looking down from the lights of a more enlarged philosophy, we may characterize such a frame of mind as overstrained and permanently untenable; but call it one-sidedness, call it fanaticism, or an ignorant impatience of necessitated evils, it is a condition at this moment widely spreading among the people.

We do not intend again to advert to the progress, which persons of this class have made in America, against the most determined opposition, in their attack on the institution of slavery in the United States; but those who are best acquainted with that movement, will have the least doubt as to their mastery of public opinion, or question the danger of opposing such men on any point on which they are not radically wrong. Mr. Sturge's book, being addressed to this class of persons, speaks a language and advances arguments that are all but unintelligible to the mere worldling; but its base, on which it rests, is not the less a reality, a potent reality, which it will well become the legislator to examine and to respect. Thus considered, the volume is to the political philosopher what the physiological displays of an anatomist's museum are to the naturalist,—offensive, perhaps, to the fastidious, but illustrative of truths the most important to humanity; and regarded from that point of view, we have found matter for reflection in it, which has more than relieved the tedium of a somewhat threadbare theme, and the conventional plainness and dryness of style to which no use of the reviewer can reconcile him.

Mr. Sturge's object in visiting the United States being simply to examine the progress of public opinion on the question of abolition, and to cheer and encourage its advocates, he seems to have lived there very exclusively with that class, and with the members of his own faith, who, with more or less of zeal, appear to have mostly "borne testimony in behalf of the oppressed." If his mind took in a wider range of observation, he has, with a very few exceptions, studiously avoided such topics: his book is strictly an address to the chosen; so that a fitter title for the volume would have been "A Visit to the Emancipators of the United States." There was, we confess, a strange charm to us in plunging with him into the atmosphere of this nation within a nation, or, speaking prophetically, we might say, of this *imperium in imperio*. We felt our curiosity strongly excited to discover more clearly what sort of beings were the men and women, who, governed by one overpowering impulse, had mastered the allurements of pleasure and of gain, to court persecution and encounter danger in behalf of a moral principle: and this, too, in money-loving and time-grudging America. Interested as we are in the question itself, and in the great experiment which England has commenced, to change the destinies of the coloured people, we were still more attracted by a sus-

picion that the co-operative spirit it has called into action, and the tranquil fanaticism of principle, which lies beneath it, are consequences of the increased communication, intellectual and personal, which have been achieved by the commercial energies of the age. The tendency thus created, which we think is developing itself before our eyes, is already partially superseding the representative system; and if it ultimately leaves to delegated bodies the task of formal legislation, will, not impossibly, remove the actual determination and direction of affairs into the hands of the people themselves. Stripped of the sectarian colouring which tinges the slave question, we fancy that a similar spirit shows itself in all our recent political movements; as if the increased friction of society had developed a moral electricity, destined possibly to master all the ordinary forces which have hitherto governed society.

We have certainly no right, as critics, to quarrel with Mr. Sturge's particular views in undertaking this journey, or with his addressing his printed volume to a section only of the people; but we cannot but wish that it had been otherwise. Accustomed as this gentleman is to political discussion, and to administrative ideas, his observations on the government and people of the American English, and on the practical working of their republic, would have been perused with confidence. Wherever he has incidentally touched on matters of observation, he has shown a frame of mind peculiarly fitted for the task. We may instance his short but clear account of the manufactures of Lowell, and, though the subject has been so often adverted to, we will give a brief summary:—

"The most striking and gratifying feature of Lowell, is the high moral and intellectual condition of its working population. In looking over the books of the mills we visited, where the operatives entered their names, I observed very few that were not written by themselves; certainly not five per cent. of the whole number were signed with a mark, and many of these were evidently Irish. It was impossible to go through the mills, and notice the respectable appearance and becoming and modest deportment of the 'factory girls,' without forming a very favourable estimate of their character and position in society. But it would be difficult indeed for a passing observer to rate them so high as they are proved to be by the statistics of the place. The female operatives are generally boarded in houses built and owned by the 'corporations' for whom they work, and which are placed under the superintendence of matrons of exemplary character, and skilled in housewifery, who pay a low rent for the houses, and provide all necessities for their inmates, over whom they exercise a general oversight, receiving about one dollar and one-third from each per week. Each of these houses accommodates from thirty to fifty young women, and there is a wholesome rivalry among the mistresses which shall make their inmates most comfortable. We visited one of the boarding houses, and were highly pleased with its arrangement. A considerable number of the factory girls are farmers' daughters, and come hither from the distant States of Vermont and New Hampshire, et cetera, to work for two, three, or four years, when they return to their native hills, dowered with a little capital of their own earnings. The factory operatives at Lowell form a community that commands the respect of the neighbourhood, and of all under whose observation they come. No female of an immoral character could remain a week in any of the mills. The superintendent of the Boott Corporation informed me, that, during the five and a half years of his superintendence of that factory, employing about nine hundred and fifty young women, he had known of but one case of an illegitimate birth—and the mother was an Irish 'immigrant.' Any male or female employed, who was known to be in a state of inebriety, would be at once dismissed."

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phenomenon, Mr. Sturge quotes from a printed pamphlet a statement of wages:—

"The average wages, clear of board, amount to about two dollars a week. Many an aged father or mother, in the country, is made happy and comfortable, by the self-sacrificing contributions from their affectionate and dutiful daughter here. Many an old homestead has been cleared of its incumbrances, and thus saved to the family by these liberal and honest earnings. To the many and most gratifying and cheering facts, which, in the course of this examination, I have had occasion to state, I here add a few others relating to the matter now under discussion, furnished me by Mr. Carney, the treasurer of the Lowell Institution for Savings. The whole number of depositors in this institution, on the 23rd July, was nineteen hundred and seventy-six; the whole amount of deposits was three hundred and five thousand seven hundred and ninety-six dollars and seventy cents (about 60,000*l.*) Of these depositors nine hundred and seventy-eight are factory girls, and the amount of their funds now in the bank, is estimated by Mr. Carney, in round numbers, at one hundred thousand dollars. It is a common thing for one of these girls to have five hundred dollars in deposit, and the only reason why she does not exceed this sum is the fact, that the institution pays no interest on any larger sum than this. After reaching this amount, she invests her remaining funds elsewhere."

Among the influences most potent in good operating in this establishment, the great moral cause appears to be the discipline of the boarding houses; and as a consequence "the jealous and sleepless watchfulness over each other of the girls themselves." The strongest guardianship of their own character, as a class, is in their own hands, and they will not suffer either overseer or superintendent to be indifferent to this character with impunity." How far a similar organization, at home, would produce a similar result, while unsupported by a vast improvement in the pecuniary resources of the operative, is very questionable; but the establishment of some combined system, providing for the habitations and domestic comforts of the manufacturing population is within our reach; and it is without doubt an essential preliminary to any other effort, for amending a state of things disgraceful alike to the religion and the humanity of the country.

Mr. Sturge concludes the account of his visit with a short chapter of general observations on education, public worship, the Temperance movement, morality as connected with the form of government, on the disposition of the people towards peace with England, and a refrain on the conduct of the clergy respecting slavery.

London. Parts 5 to 10. Knight & Co.

THAT we shall ever have a history of London worthy of the subject and the nation—worthy to stand in competition with the splendid volumes which, from time to time, for more than a century past, France has devoted to her national history and antiquities—is to us extremely doubtful; we therefore accept, all the more readily, the pleasant gossiping work before us, which will do good in its humble way, if it teach the people generally to respect and preserve the relics which yet remain of the olden times, and prove that—

Nor rough, nor barren are the winding ways
Of hoar antiquity, but strewed with flowers.

The Parts now before us are devoted to the illustration of many widely different scenes, all, however, connected with London, ancient or modern, and are of various degrees of interest and of merit. The best papers refer to comparatively modern times,—*"Old Whitehall,"* and *"New Whitehall,"*—*"The College of Physicians,"* and especially the two articles entitled *"Ben Jonson's London,"* and *"Milton's London."* In these, the information has been sought for at first hand, while, when the subject has reference

to more remote times, the compiler has been but too often content with second-hand information. Thus, in the paper entitled "the Strand," we have Stowe's silly account of the conduct of Wat Tyler's mob, when they burnt the Savoy, at that time the residence of John of Gaunt. No such absurdities are to be found in the contemporary historians. Why was not Knyghton consulted, who gives the fullest account, and one entitled to credit, since, although at that time a resident in Leicester Abbey, he received the particulars from the keeper of the duke's wardrobe, who with difficulty escaped from the Savoy, and came to Leicester? In like manner, the account of the earliest days of the House of Commons abounds with errors,—errors too of historical importance, since the writer leaves it to be inferred, that the "poor Commons" were unable to say that their property was their own, until the close of the Plantagenet dynasty. It is true, Hume gives his opinion that "they composed not, properly speaking, any essential part of the parliament;" but their own rolls, extending from the reign of Edward the First, tell a widely different story. From these we learn that in the second year of Edward the Second, they granted the twenty-fifth penny of their goods, but "upon condition, that the king should take advice, and grant redress upon certain articles wherein they are aggrieved;" and in the record relating to Edward's flight into Wales, it is recited "that the king having left his kingdom without government, and having gone away with notorious enemies, divers prelates, earls, barons, knights,—by the assent of the whole commonalty of the realm there being," elected the younger Edward. It is remarked by Mr. Hallam, that "it is a question, whether the Commons were actually convened at this time and place: still the fact does not affect the importance of the phraseology, for it emphatically proves that the Commons were possessed of their constitutional right of participating with the peers in making provision for a temporary defect of whatever nature, in the executive government." The writer to whom we are now referring, tells us that "down even to the beginning of the fifteenth century, they were regarded as only having the right of petitioning the King, and the Lords;" and farther, that in the parliament which met in the twenty-first of Edward III. (1349), "the Commons, after a debate of four days, came to the conclusion, that they were not able to give the King any advice about the question of going to war with France, as to which their opinion had been asked, and they therefore desired that his Majesty (this is evidently an incorrect translation, for Henry VIII. was the first who used that style,) would, in regard to that point, be advised by his nobles, and whatever should by them be determined, they, the Commons, would consent unto, confirm, and establish.—So perplexed," adds the writer, "were the popular representatives by the novelty of being called upon to consider so high a matter." The Commons, however, years before, had to consider higher matters, even the transfer of the crown from the father to the son. The case really was, that during the whole reign of Edward III. the power of the Commons rapidly advanced; they might still term themselves "the poor Commons," and adopt the style of supplicants, but it was in style alone that they were humble. This very reign saw them in the possession of the "three essential principles of our government,"—we quote Mr. Hallam,—*"the illegality of raising money without consent; the necessity that the two houses should concur for any alteration in the laws; and lastly, the right of the Commons to inquire into public abuses, and to impeach public counsellors."* The reason probably of the humble disclaimer referred to, was, that the Commons well knew

that if they advised the King to carry on the war with France, they could not with consistency refuse the supplies;—and at this period, as we learn, from many entries in the parliament rolls, the supplies were the grand point of contest between the King and the Commons. This contest was continued during the twenty-second and twenty-third years of Edward's reign; and when at length the subsidy was granted, the Commons clogged it with several conditions, and concluded, "and let these conditions be entered on the roll of parliament, as a matter of record, by which they may have remedy, if anything should be attempted to the contrary in time to come." *Parl. Rolls*, vol. 2, p. 201.

It is very true that the Commons, as the writer before us remarks, were treated by the Crown, in the sixteenth century, "with the height of arrogance, and, as far as possible, to be muzzled and kept in the leash;" but every writer on the subject ought to know that the Commons held a far bolder tone under the Plantagenets than under the Tudors. In the 50th year of Edward the Third, they impeached Lords Latimer and Neville, and demanded that Alice Perrers should be banished the court. In the 10th year of his grandson Richard the Second, they impeached his favourite ministers, Vere, Earl of Oxford, and Michael de la Pole; and during the reign of Henry the Fourth, they interfered with the household arrangements of the King, and demanded that all the foreign attendants of the Queen, Joan of Navarre, should be exiled. To this demand the King assented; but time passed on, and the foreign suite still remained: therefore, in March 1406, the Commons again complained, and again the King promised compliance; but only two months after, we find a list of persons presented, with the not very humble request, "that they be sent away by the 24th of the same month." With this mandate the King complied; and then, in June, the "faithful Commons" farther requested, that "my lady the Queen pay each day she resides in the same hostel with the King, the same sum as was paid by Philippa, late Queen of England, and that these payments be deducted from that which my lady takes from the Exchequer." (*Parl. Rolls*, vol. 3, pp. 571-2.) After this the figure of the leash and the muzzle might almost be transferred from the Parliament to the King.

The same carelessness—shall we call it?—has led to a curious mistake in the articles devoted to "the priory and church of St. Bartholomew," where a MS. in the British Museum supplies much interesting information relative to Rahere, the founder, and his times; but the writer of the article evidently did not know that this document is merely a bad translation of what has appeared for these two hundred years, in every edition of Dugdale's *'Monasticon.'* The inverted style of the MS. has arisen from its being a literal translation from the original Latin, and we should not be inclined to assign it a higher age than the latter half of the fifteenth century. We, however, willingly turn from these blemishes to the pleasant articles entitled *'Ben Jonson's London.'*

About four years before the death of Elizabeth, there was a dramatic writer in London who, though scarcely twenty-five years of age, had studied society under many aspects. He was a scholar, bred up by the most eminent teachers, amongst aristocratic companions; but his home was that of poverty and obscurity, and he had to labour with his hands for his daily bread. He delighted in walking not only amidst the open fields of ancient poetry and eloquence, but in all the by-places of antiquity, gathering flowers amongst the weeds with infinite toil: but he possessed no merely contemplative spirit: he had high courage and ardent passions, and whether with the sword or the pen he was a dangerous antagonist. This humbly-born man, with the badge of the 'hod

and trowel' fixed on him by his enemies—"witted with ambling 'by a play-wagon in the highway'—with a face held up to ridicule as being 'like a rotten russet apple when it is bruised,' or 'punched full of eyel-holes, like the cover of a warming-pan'—described by himself as remarkable for

'His mountain belly and his rocky face'—

with 'one eye lower than t'other and bigger,' as Aubrey has it—and, according to the same authority, 'wont to wear a coat like a coachman's coat, with slits under the arm-pits;—this uncouth being was for a quarter of a century the favourite poet of the court,—one that wrote masques not only for two kings to witness, but for one to perform in,—the founder and chief ornament of clubs where the greatest of his age for wit, and learning, and rank, gathered round him as a common centre; but, above all, he was the rigid moralist, who spared no vice, not to power or riches, but who stood up in the worst of days a real man. The pictures which Jonson has left of the London of his time are more full, more diversified, and more amusing, than those of any contemporary writer,—perhaps of all his contemporaries put together. He possessed a combination of the power of acute and accurate observation with unrivalled vigour in the delineation of what he saw.

Aubrey, one of the shrewdest as well as the most credulous of biographers, has a very sensible remark upon the characteristics of Shakspeare's comedy, as compared with the writers after the Restoration. 'His comedies will remain wit as long as the English tongue is understood, for that he handles *mores hominum*; now, our present writers reflect so much upon particular persons and coxcombies, that twenty years hence they will not be understood.' This is precisely the case with Jonson as compared with Shakspeare; but he is on this account a far more valuable authority for what essentially belongs to periods and classes. Shakspeare has purposely left this field uncultivated; but it is Jonson's absolute domain. Studied with care, as he must be to be properly appreciated, he presents to us an almost inexhaustible series of *Daguerreotypes*,—forms copied from the life with absolute certainty of the manners of three reigns,—when there was freedom enough for men to abandon themselves without disguise to what they called their *humours*, and the conflicts of opinion had not yet become so violent as to preclude the public satirist from attacking sects and parties. * * * We have said that Ben Jonson is essentially of London. He did not, like his illustrious namesake, walk into the great city from the midland country, and throw his huge bulk upon the town as if it were a wave to bear up such a leviathan. Fuller traces him 'from his long coats; and from that poor dwelling 'in Hartshorn Lane near Charing Cross' he sees him through 'a private school in St. Martin's Church' into the sixth form at 'Westminster.' What wanderings must the bricklayer's stepson have had during those school-days, and in the less happy period when they were passed! And then, when the strong man came back from the Low Countries, and perhaps on one day was driven to the taverns and the playhouses by the restlessness of his genius, and on another ate the saviour bread of manual labour, how thoroughly must he have known that town in which he was still to live for forty years; and how familiarly must all its localities have come unbidden into his mind! There is no writer of that age, not professedly descriptive, who surrounds us so completely with London scenes as Ben Jonson does. As his characters could only have existed in the precise half-century in which he himself lived, so they could only have moved in the identical places which form the background in these remarkable groups. We open 'Every Man in his Humour': Master Stephen dwells at Hogsdon, but he despises the 'archers of Finsbury and the citizens that come a-ducking to Islington ponds.' We look upon the map of Elizabeth's time, and there we see Finsbury Field covered with trees and windmills; and we understand its ruralities, and picture to ourselves the pleasant meadows between the Archery-ground and Islington. But the dwellers at Hoxton have a long suburb to pass before they reach London. 'I am sent for this morning by a friend in the Old Jewry to come to him; it is but crossing over the fields to Moorgate.' The Old Jewry presented the attraction of 'the Windmill' tavern; and near it dwelt Cob, the waterman, by the wall at the bottom of Coleman

Street, 'at the sign of the Water Tankard, hard by the Green Lattice.' Some thirty years after this we have in 'The Tale of a Tub' a more extended picture of suburban London. The characters move about in the fields near Pancridge (Pancras) to Holloway, Highgate, Islington, Kentish Town, Hampstead, St. John's Wood, Paddington, and Kilburn: Tottenham is a mansion in the fields; a robbery is pretended to be committed in 'the ways over the country' between Kentish Town and Hampstead Heath, and a warrant is granted by a 'Marribone' justice. In London the peculiarities of the streets become as familiar to us as the names of the taverns. There is 'a rare motion (puppet-show) to be seen in Fleet Street,' and 'a new motion of the city of Nineveh with Jonas and the Whale at Fleet Bridge.' This thoroughfare was the great show-place up to the time of the Restoration. Cromwell, according to Butler's ballad, was to be there exhibited. The Strand was the chief road for ladies to pass through in their coaches; and there Lafoole in the 'Silent Woman' has a lodging, 'to watch when ladies are gone to the china-houses, or the Exchange, that he may meet them by chance and give them presents.'

But although Jonson is the poet—indeed, the painter—of old London, he is the poet of the country, too; and he is so much more talked about than read, that we wish the writer before us had adverted, however briefly, to the sweet poetry scattered through his many masques and minor pieces. But, after all, in Jonson's days poetry was everywhere: there was poetry in the very streets,—for time-hallowed buildings stood around, and many a picturesque old custom was still observed; there was poetry in the very business of life, poetry in the means of gaining wealth, poetry in the wealth itself—bright, glittering, gold:—

—wedges of gold
Whereof a man may easily, in a day,
Tell that which may maintain him all his life.
Bags of fiery opals, sapphires, amethysts,
Jacints, hard topaz, grass-green emeralds,
Beauteous rubies, sparkling diamonds,
And seld seen costly stones of so great price,
As one of them, indifferently rated,
And of a carat of this quantity,
May serve, in peril of calamity,
To ransom great kings from captivity.

The nobility then wore their 'ten thousand pound pearl cable,' and handbats blazing with diamonds worth many a manor;—in those days they even 'fooled it' poetically.

My meat shall all come in in Indian shells,
Dishes of agate set in gold, and studded
With emeralds, sapphires, hyacinths, and rubies.

—and the wild extravagance of some of the nobility in the reign of James makes the boast of the knight scarcely beyond truth. Poetical were the methods by which this enormous wealth was sought after,—the planet, the talisman, the philosopher's stone, each could lend its aid; while, for others less visionary, there was the projector, poetical amid all his cunning. Well may Fitz Dotterel say—

This man defies the devil and all his works;
He does't by engine, and devices, he!
He has his winged ploughs, that go with sails,
Will plough you forty acres at once! and mills
Will spout you water ten miles off! All Crowland
Is ours, wife; and the fens, from us, in Norfolk,
To the utmost bounds in Lincolnshire! we have viewed it,
And measured it within all, by the scale:
The richest tract of land, love, in the kingdom!
There will be made seventeen or eighteen millions,
Or more, as't may be handled! so therefore think,
Sweet-heart, if thou hast a fancy to one place
More than another, to be duchess of,
Now name it; I will have it, whatever it cost,
(It'll will be had for money,) either here,
Or in France, or Italy.

Well may the writer remark, in respect to the gullibility of the speaker, 'is this satire obsolete?' but the imaginative spirit, which at this period pervaded all things, is gone.

The importance of Ben Jonson's dramas, as illustrating the spirit of his age, has scarcely been sufficiently appreciated. We may see in his characters the germs of all those conflicting principles which, in the next generation, made all England one battle-field. The 'exclusiveness,' if we may use so modern a term, of the

courtier, looking with scorn on everything beyond his own narrow circle; the grasping and cunning monopolist, reckless of everything but gain; the earnest, dissatisfied feeling of the people, breaking out, sometimes in complaint, sometimes in zeal for a simpler ritual, but on all occasions giving evidence of a spirit which, if once aroused, would not easily be put down. Jonson supplies, too, important corroboration of those writers who exhibit the period as abounding in extravagance and profligacy. In his delineations of the Puritans, his undisguised detestation of their principles renders him a partial painter; but in his pictures of court ladies and gentlemen, the poet laureate can scarcely be viewed as painting their vices with too strong a shadow. What begging of wards and lands, what purchasing of reprieves and pardons, what riotous meetings, ending in murderous duels, do these plays and the records of the times present to us! Even in the very point on which they prided themselves as being most opposed to the Puritans, respect for churches, what a scene did old St. Paul's present!—

"It is the land's epitome," says Bishop Earle, "or you may call it the lesser isle of Great Britain. It is more than this—the whole world's map, which you may here discern in its perfectest motion, judding and turning. It is a heap of stones and men, with a vast confusion of languages; and, were the temple not sanctified, nothing liker Babel. The noise in it is like that of bees—a strange humming or buzz, mixed of walking, tongues and feet. It is a kind of still roar or loud whisper. It is the great exchange of all discourse, and no business whatever but is here stirring and about. It is the symbol of all pates politic, jointed and laid together in the most serious posture: and they are not half so busy at the Parliament. It is the antic of tails to taint, and backs and backs, and for vizards you need go no further than faces. It is the market of young lecturers, whom you may cheapen here at all rates and sizes. It is the general mint of all famous lies, which are here, like the legends of popery, first coined and stamped in the church. All inventions are emptied here, and not few pockets. The best sign of a temple in it is that it is the thieves' sanctuary, which rob more safely in the crowd than a wilderness, whilst every searcher is a bush to hide them. It is the ears' brothel, and satifies their lust and itch. The visitants are all men without exceptions; but the principal inhabitants and possessors are state knights and captains out of service—men of long rapiers and breeches—which after all turn merchants here, and traffic for news. Some make it a preface to their dinner, and travel for a stomach: but thirty men make it their ordinary, and board here very cheap. Of all such places it is least haunted with hobgoblins, for if a ghost would walk there he could not."

Old St. Paul's, indeed, suffered little additional desecration when the Parliament soldiers "stabbed their steeds" there.

But this London, was also the London of Milton; yet how different did it appear to him, for he looked at it, though a dweller amid its busiest scenes, through the "loopholes," of a studious retirement, and thus "the busy hum of men," the "throngs of knights and barons bold," "the store of ladies," the

Pomp, and feast, and revelry,
With masque, and antique pageantry,
all passed before him but as bright glancing visions,—

Such sights as youthful poets dream
On summer eve by haunted stream.
For "his soul was like a star, and dwelt apart" from those scenes which Ben Jonson has drawn with such force and spirit.

"There is," says the writer in his pleasant article entitled 'Milton's London,' "a remarkable peculiarity in all Milton's early poetry which is an example of the impressibility of his imagination under local circumstances. He is the poet, at one and the same time, of the city and of the country. In the epistle to Deodati he displays this mixed affection for the poetical of art and of nature:—

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Nor always city-pent, or pent at home,
I dwell; but, when spring calls me forth to roam,
Expatiate in our proud suburban shades
Of branching elm, that never sun pervades.
"But London is thus addressed:—
Oh city, founded by Dardanian hands,
Whose towering from the circling realms commands,
Too blest abode! no loveliness we see
In all the earth, but it abounds in thee.

"Every reader is familiar with the exquisite rural pictures of 'L'Allegro;' but the scenery, without the slightest difficulty, may be placed in the immediate 'suburban shades' which he has described in the epistle. It is scarcely necessary to remove them even as far as the valley of the Colne. The transition is immediate from the hedge-row elms, the russet lawns, the upland hamlets, and the nut-brown ale, to—
Tower'd cities please us then,
And the busy hum of men."

Throughout the greatest part of his life, Milton was a dweller in London, and we incline to believe that, whatever may have been the case during the Civil War and the sitting of the Westminster Assembly, London, during the Protectorate, was not the abode of such fanatical gloom as is generally believed. Milton's poetical invitations to his friends suggest a graceful conviviality:—
What neat repast shall feast us, light and choice,
Of attic taste, with wine, whence we may rise
To hear the lute well touch'd, or artful voice
Warble immortal notes and Tuscan air?

The writer before us remarks, that the example of Milton may instruct us that the society of London was not wholly to be divided into the two extreme classes of Puritans and Cavaliers. We think it might be, if we use the former term in its widest sense, to designate merely the opponents of episcopacy. The Puritans were divided into two great parties, the Presbyterians and Independents. It was to the latter of these that Milton and Cromwell and his family belonged, and both Milton and Cromwell became the object of the Assembly's abuse, for their "laxity of opinions." From the first introduction of the Geneva discipline into England, its adherents from the time of Philip Stubbes to William Prynne, waged furious war against all dress, music, the fine arts, and even poetry. Now among the Independents these opinions never prevailed. We have often been told of Puritan scorn of dress, but the portraits of the great men of the Commonwealth do not prove it. Colonel Hutchinson, Milton, and General Fleetwood, all display curled locks sufficient to arouse the fiercest anger of Prynne; Lambert wears his point lace collar, and the splendour of Oliver's inauguration robes, excited the notice alike of Cavaliers and Roundheads. The ladies, too, were anything but Quakeresses. Lucy Hutchinson has her hair braided with pearls; the most authentic portrait of the Protectress is absolutely disfigured by excess of ornament, and those of her daughters are the same. If we turn to the writings of the period, we find denunciations of preachers against the excessive love of dress of the London ladies, and a writer of exquisite degree thus describes the city madams of the year 1651:—
They hang at once more wealth upon their backs
Than is contained in forty pedlars' packs,
In silks and satins, pearls, and diamond rings,
And many other superfluous things.

And he complains that
The afternoon most commonly they spend
In gossiping and tattling without end,
Or else are coached to the old or new Exchange,
To see if there they can find any strange
New fashion.

This will remind the reader rather of the days of Charles the Second than of the Protectorate as commonly described.

But there were more creditable amusements for the lady citizens than mere fashion hunting. Music was extensively cultivated during the Protectorate. We know, on good authority, that Cromwell himself was "a great lover of

music, and entertained the most skilful in that science in his pay and family;" and that this example was generally followed, we have evidence in the various music lessons published during this period, and in the wide popularity of Lawe's airs, which were sung far and wide, at a period when we have been told the people had no other "recreation" in music than "Wind-sor" and the "Old Hundredth." In a curious little book, giving an account of a young lady named Susanna Prewich, published in 1661, it is mentioned, that during the Protectorate her family kept a boarding school at Hackney, where she was taught to "play on the lute, treble-viol, and lyre;" that she composed music herself, and was a fine singer, and that the fame of her musical talent drew distinguished foreigners to the house. We are also told, that she excelled in the languages and "fine needle work;" and that at her burial six maidens in white bore the bier, while "a rich costly garland of gum-work, adorned with banners and scutcheons, was borne before the hearse by two proper young ladies," and that after the sermon "the rich coffin, anointed with sweet odours, was put down into the grave." This shows how the old and graceful observances of their forefathers still lingered among the people. From other contemporary notices, we find that the London apprentices still on May morning went out to fetch May, and the London maidens to gather May-dew; indeed, we have reason to believe that the old English sports and festivals, unconnected with the church usages, were rather patronized than otherwise by the Protector.

In the present day, justice has at length been done to the political character of that extraordinary man; we should wish to see similar justice done to his social character, and its influence on the minor points of his government. If we judge from the abuse of the Presbyterian party, Cromwell was not only "a luxurious man and a wine bibber," but distinguished for his extravagance, his love of pomp, and his patronage of infidels. Does not this plainly show that the disgust which he had expressed at their intolerance extended also to their narrow views and rigid observances? The friend and frequent companion of Milton and Marvel could have had little sympathy with those who recommended 'Foxe's Book of Martyrs' as the proper "recreation of a Christian man;" and little love indeed could they have for one who had, almost single handed, prevented them from imposing a more grievous yoke than "old prelatey" on the land.

An Experimental Inquiry concerning the relative Power of, and useful Effect produced by, the Cornish and Bolton & Watt Pumping Engines, and Cylindrical and Waggon-head Boilers. By Thomas Wicksteed, Engineer to the East London Water-works. London, Weale.

A book of valuable facts, obtained at great expense of time, money, and mind, and exhibited in the smallest bulk and most concise form; such a book as, in these book-making times, we do not often meet with,—a little book big with valuable matter.

It has been generally known by all who take an interest in such subjects, that the steam engineers of London had presumed to call in question the excellence of the far-famed steam-engines of Cornwall. They doubted the accuracy of the returns, the mode of making them, and, indeed, the whole theory of the Cornish engine. Until within a very few years they asserted, one and all, that the Cornish engines did not perform the duty reported, for this one simple reason, that as the London engineers could produce no such results, and as the London

engineers are at the head of the profession,—ergo, what they could not do was impossible.

Discussion is the bane of empiricism. The discussions at the Institute of Civil Engineers first raised a doubt in the public mind of the infallibility of the London engineers. The fight thickened. Mr. Wicksteed, the author of this little book, threw himself into the hornet's nest, and determined to put to flight the whole of their fallacies by a master expedient: he determined on buying a Cornish engine in Cornwall, bringing it to London, placing it alongside a common engine to do the same work; he has continued comparative trials through a long period of time, and this book sets forth the result as follows:—
"The work done by a Cornish engine, with a given quantity of fuel, is as much as 100 per cent. greater than the work done by the common or Bolton & Watt engine."

Such a result, established by incontrovertible facts, on the largest scale in a public work in the vicinity of London, the arrangements of which have been liberally exposed to the examination of all scientific and practical men taking an interest in the inquiry, during the progress of the experiments, continued during long periods of time, and ending in consequences not only of scientific interest, but realizing important profits to the owners of the machinery, and ending in substantial results of "money saved and money got," cannot fail to produce a deep impression on the public mind, and ought to be received with much gratitude both by professional men and the proprietors of machinery. It now appears established beyond dispute, that those principles, in favour of which the *Athenæum* has always raised its voice (see No. 627, &c.), are placed in a position of stability from no arguments, however plausible, and no authority of name however imposing, will be able to dislodge them.

But the writer of this little book has not limited himself to the subject alone of the Cornish engine; he has also directed his attention to the comparative merits of different constructions of boilers, to the merits of different kinds of coal, and has given the public the benefit of his knowledge in that form which it best understands—the vulgar notation of £. s. d.

TABLE showing the Commercial Value of the Coals.
The price of small Newcastle Coals evaporating 7.63 lb. of water per lb. of coals was, in 1840, 14s. 6d. per ton in the Pool; this price is taken as a standard, and the value given is according to the evaporative power of the different varieties.

Description of Coals.	Water evaporated per lb. of Coals.	Value per ton in the Pool.
1. The best Welsh	9.493	17 11
2. Anthracite	9.014	17 0
3. The best small Newcastle	8.524	16 1
4. Average small Newcastle	8.074	15 2½
5. Average Welsh	8.045	15 2½
6. Coke from Gas-works	7.908	14 11
7. Coke and Newcastle small, ½ and ¾	7.887	14 10½
8. Welsh and Newcastle, mixed ½ and ¾	7.605	14 10
9. Derbyshire and small Newcastle, ½ and ¾	7.710	14 6½
10. Average large Newcastle	7.658	14 5½
11. Derbyshire	6.772	12 9½
12. Hylthe Main, Northumberland	6.600	12 5½

Here we have two columns, one showing the philosophical and the other the mercantile value of coals, varying in the proportion of about 2 to 3,—that is, from about 18s. to 12s. 6d. per ton. Yet in the market these prices are by no means followed; the want of knowledge in the qualities allowing the public in its simplicity to believe that a ton of coals is a ton of coals all the world over.

The experiments on boilers are most valuable. Many and powerful have been the advocates of long flues for boilers, extensive heating surface, and consequent large and expensive boilers. These experiments show that here, as in most other matters, a good principle may be carried

to the extreme. The results may be summed up as follows:—That in a boiler of the common waggon shape, one square foot of fire-grate to fifteen square feet of heating surface, is a good proportion, sufficient to evaporate 8 lb. of water with 1 lb. of coal; burning, therefore, a little under 8 lb. of coal per horse-power per hour—i. e. per cubic foot of water evaporated from 80°. It also appears that with these proportions two-thirds of a square foot of area of fire-grate is sufficient for the evaporation of one cubic foot of water, commonly given for one horse-power per hour, and so far these experiments confirm the ordinary practice of the best engineers.

The following Table contains the results of the Cornish system, carried out in different degrees in practice, as compared with the common system:—

Duty done by a hundred weight of small Newcastle coals.	
In the Cornish engine.	In the common engine.
1st degree, 82 millions of lb. raised 1 foot.	57½ millions.
2nd degree, 96 millions —	—
3rd degree, 100 millions —	—
4th degree, 103½ millions —	—
5th degree, 113 millions —	57½ millions.

We recommend this work warmly to our professional readers. It is honest, manly, yet modest. It is a rare example into how little space the results of great labour, much expense, deep thought, and untiring zeal and care, can be compressed—the six tabular pages at the end sum up the labour of years.

Letters and Notes on the Manners, Customs, and Condition of the North American Indians.
By George Catlin. Vol. II.

[Second Notice.]

In our last, we alluded to the strange tricks played by some of the tribes with the human head, when it is in a plastic state. The Shawanos exercise their beautifying cares upon the ear, which is slit and stretched down to the shoulders, "making a large orifice, through which, on days of state and ceremony, they often pass a bunch of arrows or quills, and wear them as ornaments." The chief of the tribe, in Mr. Catlin's time, had rings in his ears, not ear-rings, through which the whole hand could easily be passed. The Cherokees and the Choctaws come next. The latter seem to be among the merriest of the tribes; Mr. Catlin was among them at high festival time; all day long they were amusing themselves and filling his sketch-books with their horse-racing, dancing, wrestling, foot-racing, and ball-playing. The tenderness of these wild people to their children is not the least picturesque feature of their character. The cradle of the Sioux, in which the helpless babe, strapped on its mother's back, accompanies her throughout her weary wanderings and her fatiguing labour, is "decorated with a beautiful embroidery of porcupine's quills, with ingenious figures of horses, &c.; a broad hoop of elastic wood passes round the front of the child's face to protect it in case of a fall, from the front of which is suspended a little toy of exquisite embroidery for the child to handle and amuse itself with. To this, and other little trinkets hanging in front of it, there are attached many little tinselled and tinkling things, of the brightest colours, to amuse both the eyes and the ears of the child." There is something too affecting in the following reference, the subject of which is new to us:—

"A mourning cradle opens to the view of the reader another very curious and interesting custom. If the infant dies during the time that is allotted to it to be carried in this cradle, it is buried, and the disconsolate mother fills the cradle with black quills and feathers, in the parts which the child's body had occupied, and in this way carries it around with her wherever she goes for a year or more, with as much care as if her infant were alive and in it; and she often lays or stands it leaning against the side of the wigwam, where she is

all day engaged in her needlework, and chatting and talking to it as familiarly and affectionately as if it were her loved infant, instead of its shell, that she was talking to. So lasting and so strong is the affection of these women for the lost child, that it matters not how heavy or cruel their load, or how rugged the route they have to pass over, they will faithfully carry this, and carefully from day to day, and even more strictly perform their duties to it, than if the child were alive and in it."

A few pages further we come upon one of the artist's adventures, so agreeably told, that we shall do well in transferring it to our columns. The Letter whence it is taken is dated Saint Louis:—

"I was sitting on a wild and wooded shore, and waiting, when I at length discovered a steamer several miles below me, advancing through the rapids, and in the interim I set to and cleaned my fowling-piece and a noble pair of pistols, which I had carried in a belt at my side, through my buffalo and other sports of the West, and having put them in fine order and deposited them in the bottom of the canoe before me, and taken my paddle in hand, with which my long practice had given me unlimited confidence, I put off from the shore to the middle of the river, which was there a mile and a half in width, to meet the steamer, which was stemming the opposing torrent, and slowly moving up the rapids. I made my signal as I neared the steamer, and desired my old friend Captain Rogers, not to stop his engine, feeling full confidence that I could, with an *Indian touch* of the paddle, toss my little bark around, and gently grapple to the side of the steamer, which was loaded down, with her gunnells near to the water's edge. Oh, that my skill had been equal to my imagination, or that I could have had at that moment the balance and the skill of an *Indian woman*, for the sake of my little craft and what was in it! I had brought it about, with a master hand, however, but the waves of the rapids and the foaming of the waters by her sides were too much for my peaceable adhesion, and at the moment of wheeling, to part company with her, a line, with a sort of 'lasso throw,' came from an awkward hand on the deck, and falling over my shoulder and around the end of my canoe, with a simultaneous 'haul' to it, sent me down head foremost to the bottom of the river; where I was tumbling along with the rapid current over the huge rocks on the bottom, whilst my gun and pistols, which were emptied from my capsize boat, were taking their permanent position amongst the rocks; and my trunk, containing my notes of travel for several years, and many other valuable things, was floating off upon the surface. * * A small boat was sent off for my trunk, which was picked up about half a mile below and brought on board full of water, and consequently clothes, and sketch-books, and everything else entirely wet through. My canoe was brought on board, which was several degrees dearer to me now than it had been for its long and faithful service; but my gun and pistols are there yet, and at the service of the lucky one who may find them. I remained on board for several miles, till we were passing a wild and romantic rocky shore, on which the sun was shining warm, and I launched my little boat into the water, with my trunk in it, and put off to the shore, where I soon had every paper and a hundred other things spread in the sun, and at night in good order for my camp, which was at the mouth of a quiet little brook, where I caught some fine bass, and fared well, till a couple of hours' paddling the next morning brought me back to Camp Des Moines. * * I left Rock Island about eleven o'clock in the morning, and at half-past three in a pleasant afternoon, in the cool month of October, run my canoe to the shore of *Man-co-tin* Island, where I stepped out upon its beautiful pebbly beach, with my paddle in my hand, having drawn the bow of my canoe, as usual, on to the beach, so as to hold it in its place. This beautiful island, so called from a band of the Illinois Indians of that name, who once dwelt upon it, is twenty-five or thirty miles in length, without habitation on or in sight of it, and the whole way one extended and lovely prairie; with high banks fronting the river, and extending back a great way, covered with a high and luxuriant growth of grass. To the top of this bank I went with my paddle in my hand,

quite innocently, just to range my eye over its surface, and to see what might be seen; when, in a minute or two, I turned towards the river, and, to my almost annihilating surprise and vexation, I saw my little canoe some twenty or thirty rods from the shore, and some distance below me, with its head aiming across the river, and steadily gliding along in that direction, where the wind was roughly wafting it! What little swearing I had learned in the whole of my dealings with the *civilized* world, seemed then to concentrate in two or three involuntary exclamations, which exploded as I was running down the beach, and throwing off my garments one after the other, till I was denuded—and dashing through the deep and boiling current in pursuit of it, I swam some thirty rods in a desperate rage, resolving that this *must be* my remedy, as there was no other mode; but at last found, to my great mortification and alarm, that the canoe, having got so far from the shore, was more in the wind, and travelling at a speed quite equal to my own; so that the only safe alternative was to turn and make for the shore with all possible despatch. This I did—and had but just strength to bring me where my feet could reach the bottom, and I waded out with the appalling conviction, that if I had swam one rod further into the stream, my strength would never have brought me to the shore; for it was in the fall of the year, and the water so cold as completely to have benumbed me, and paralyzed my limbs. I hastened to pick up my clothes, which were dropped at intervals as I had run on the beach, and having adjusted them on my shivering limbs, I stepped to the top of the bank, and took a deliberate view of my little canoe, which was steadily making its way to the other shore—with my gun, with my provisions and fire apparatus, and sleeping apparel, all snugly packed in it. The river at that place is near a mile wide; and I watched the mischievous thing till it ran quite into a bunch of willows on the opposite shore, and out of sight. I walked the shore awhile, alone and solitary as a Zealand penguin, when I at last got down, and in one minute passed the following resolves from premises that were before me, and too imperative to be evaded or unappreciated. 'I am here on a desolate island, with nothing to eat, and destitute of the means of procuring anything; and if I pass the night, or half a dozen of them here, I shall have neither fire nor clothes to make me comfortable; and nothing short of *having my canoe* will answer me at all.' For this, the only alternative struck me, and I soon commenced upon it. An occasional log or limb of drift wood was seen along the beach and under the bank, and these I commenced bringing together from all quarters, and some I had to lug half a mile or more, to form a raft to float me up and carry me across the river. As there was a great scarcity of materials, and I had no hatchet to cut anything, I had to use my scanty materials of all lengths, and of all sizes and all shapes, and at length ventured upon the motley mass, with paddle in hand, and carefully shoved it off from the shore, finding it just sufficient to float me up. I took a seat in its centre on a bunch of barks which I had placed for a seat, and which, when I started, kept me a few inches above the water, and consequently dry, whilst my feet were resting on the raft, which in most parts was sunk a little below the surface. The only alternative was to go, for there was no more timber to be found; so I balanced myself in the middle, and by reaching forward with my paddle, to a little space between the timbers of my raft, I had a small place to dip it, and the only one, in which I could make but a feeble stroke—propelling me at a very slow rate across, as I was floating rapidly down the current. I sat still and worked patiently, however, content with the little gain; and at last reached the opposite shore about three miles below the place of my embarkation; having passed by several huge snags, which I was lucky enough to escape, without the power of having cleared them except by kind accident. My craft was 'unseaworthy' when I started, and when I had got to the middle of the river, owing to the rotten wood, with which a great part of it was made, and which had now become saturated with water, it had sunk entirely under the surface, letting me down nearly to the waist, in the water. In this critical way I moved slowly along, keeping the sticks together under me; and at last, when I reached the shore, some of the long and awkward limbs projecting from my raft, having

reached the bank, and my leap in the water, and crawled the shore, moored in the paddled where my sure of e ing my p Island of two days shores—for my m

Another the sava the Indi

"The of a prec in length glazing h from us footsteps of a large blood of the rocks us leaps precipice of the low poor Indian granite be dian spirit treating f the red st an exten excavation of the roc rolyphic subjects or the my Engl a macally for havin the pipe! of 'Le B on the S the Red warriors the hous when one to us, are pri twenty of sit nearly to speak through. like culp ish the threats malice, come to religion. and some poor fell ment, th us almos sensibly perempto their great seems, th ever be a sent by G &c. As would be it away—the blood. My comm that dem us; astou than ever be seen actually at the ha wy, and ad our l

reached it before me, and being suddenly resisted by the bank, gave the instant signal for its dissolution, and my sudden debarkation, when I gave one grand leap in the direction of the bank, yet some yards short of it, and into the water, from head to foot; but soon crawled out, and wended my way a mile or two up the shore, where I found my canoe snugly and safely moored in the willows, where I stepped into it, and paddled back to the island, and to the same spot where my misfortunes commenced, to enjoy the pleasure of exultations, which were to flow from contrasting my present with my former situation. Thus, the Island of Mas-co-tin soon lost its horrors, and I strolled two days and encamped two nights upon its silent shores—with prairie hens and wild fowl in abundance for my meals."

Another incident of portrait-painting among the savages, is connected with a sketch of one of the Indians' haunted places:—

"The rock on which I sit to write, is the summit of a precipice thirty feet high, extending two miles in length and much of the way polished, as if a liquid glazing had been poured over its surface. Not far from us in the solid rock, are the deep impressed 'footsteps of the Great Spirit (in the form of a track of a large bird), where he formerly stood when the blood of the buffaloes that he was devouring, ran into the rocks and turned them red.' At a few yards from us leaps a beautiful little stream from the top of the precipice into a deep basin below. Here amid rocks of the loveliest hues, but wildest contour, is seen the poor Indian performing ablution; and at a little distance beyond, on the plain, at the base of five huge granite boulders, he is humbly propitiating the guardian spirits of the place, by sacrifices of tobacco, entreating for permission to take away a small piece of the red stone for a pipe. Farther along, and over an extended plain are seen, like goplar hills, their excavations, ancient and recent, and on the surface of the rocks, various marks, and their sculptured hieroglyphics—their wakons, totems, and medicines—subjects numerous and interesting for the antiquary or the merely curious. On our way to this place, my English Companion and myself were arrested by a rascally band of the Sioux, and held in *durance vile* for having dared to approach the sacred fountain of the pipe! While we had halted at the trading hut of 'Le Blanc,' at a place called *Traverse des Sioux*, on the St. Peter's river, and about 150 miles from the Red Pipe, a murky cloud of dark-visaged warriors and braves commenced gathering around the house, closing and cramming all its avenues, when one began his agitated and insulting harangue to us, announcing to us in the preamble, that we were prisoners, and could not go ahead. About twenty of them spoke in turn: and we were doomed to sit nearly the whole afternoon, without being allowed to speak a word in our behalf, until they had all got through. We were compelled to keep our seats like culprits, and hold our tongues, till all had brandished their fists in our faces, and vented all the threats and invective which could flow from Indian malice, grounded on the presumption that we had come to trespass on their dearest privilege,—their religion. There was some allowance to be made, and some excuse, surely, for the rashness of these poor fellows, and we felt disposed to pity, rather than resent, though their *unpardonable stubbornness* excited us almost to desperation. Their superstition was sensibly touched, for we were persisting, in the most peremptory terms, in the determination to visit this, their greatest medicine (mystery) place; where, it seems, they had often resolved no white man should ever be allowed to go. They took us to be 'officers sent by Government to see what this place was worth,' &c. As 'this red stone was a part of their flesh,' it would be sacrilegious for white man to touch or take it away.—a hole would be made in their flesh, and the blood could never be made to stop running.' My companion and myself were here in a *fix*, one that demanded the use of every energy we had about us; astounded at so unexpected a rebuff, and more than ever excited to go ahead, and see what was to be seen at this strange place; in this emergency, we mutually agreed to go forward, even if it should be at the hazard of our lives; we heard all they had to say, and then made our own speeches—and at length our horses brought, which we mounted and rode

off without further molestation; and having arrived upon this interesting ground, have found it quite equal in interest and beauty to our sanguine expectations, abundantly repaying us for all our trouble in travelling to it."

We should have been glad to have offered a specimen of the broken-French and broken-American talk of Monsieur La Trompoise, an agent of the American Fur Company, who lives some forty or fifty miles from the Pipe Stone Quarry, but it is not easy to manage. Our author's manner of journalizing such matters is exactly described by Miss Martineau's character of American conversation, which she found rich and droll, but prosy.

The moral of the tale of poor Wi-jum-jon (the Pigeon's Egg-Head), which we gave heretofore (No. 727), should not be lost on those who think that the Indian is to be civilized by an exhibition of the white man's modes of life, or by leading him to change his costume. But, alas! there is little hope of its being wisely read. It is questionable, too, whether it would not now come too late, however energetically acted upon. Conquest, disease, and the frightful consequences of examples set by civilized barbarians, have done their work beyond remedy. The last scourge of the ill-fated tribes has been the cholera. The melancholy history of the Mandans we gave heretofore (No. 727), and with a paragraph or two concerning the death of one of the last of these warriors, we must close our notice:—

"During the season of the ravages of the Asiatic cholera which swept over the greater part of the western country, and the Indian frontier, I was a traveller through those regions, and was able to witness its effects; and I learned from what I saw, as well as from what I have heard in other parts since that time, that it travelled to and over the frontiers, carrying dismay and death amongst the tribes on the borders in many cases, so far as they had adopted the civilized modes of life, with its dissipation, using vegetable food and salt; but wherever it came to the tribes living exclusively on meat, and that without the use of salt, its progress was suddenly stopped. I mention this as a subject which I looked upon as important to science, and therefore one on which I made many careful enquiries; and so far as I have learned along that part of the frontier over which I have since passed, I have to my satisfaction ascertained that such became the utmost limits of this fatal disease in its travels to the West, unless where it might have followed some of the routes of the Fur Traders, who, of course, have introduced the modes of civilized life. From the Trader who was present at the destruction of the Mandans I had many most wonderful incidents of this dreadful scene, but I dread to recite them. Amongst them, however, there is one that I must briefly describe, relative to the death of that noble gentleman of whom I have already said so much, and to whom I became so much attached, *Mah-to-tah-pa*, or 'the Four Bears.' This fine fellow sat in his wigwam and watched every one of his family die about him—his wives and his little children, after he had recovered from the disease himself; when he walked out, around the village, and wept over the final destruction of his tribe; his braves and warriors, whose sinewy arms alone he could depend on for a continuance of their existence, all laid low; when he came back to his lodge, where he covered his whole family in a pile, with a number of robes, and wrapping another around himself, went out upon a hill at a little distance, where he laid several days, despite all the solicitations of the Traders, resolved to starve himself to death. He remained there till the sixth day, when he had just strength enough to creep back to the village, when he entered the horrid gloom of his own wigwam, and laying his body alongside of the group of his family, drew his robe over him, and died on the ninth day of his fatal abstinence."

With this—a sad type of the fast approaching extinction of one of the noblest races the world has seen—we must take leave of Mr. Catlin. The Americans ought to make much of him, for the sake of the memorials of by-gone days, which

his books, portraits, and collections will present to their grandchildren.

The Castles and Abbeys of England—The Castle of Arundel. By Wm. Beattie, M.D. Part I. Mortimer & Haselden.

THOUGH not professed antiquaries, we have a love for antiquities; and when time and opportunity permit, we sometimes break away from this great steaming, stifling city, and with a free foot on the green sward, hunt, after a fashion of our own, through the byways of the country, for a thousand shrines that have few other worshippers, and old traditions that have never yet found a chronicler. In this way, and in this spirit, we have traversed many and many a mile of the chalk hills of Sussex, luxuriating in their quiet, in their bright blue sky (unmatchable in England and all but Italian), and in the pure, fresh, healthy breezes that blow over them. What a pleasant pilgrimage, it was when we first trod the velvet downs beyond Petersfield, and traversing Broad Halfpenny, famous for its cricketers, followed the route of the Merry Monarch as he fled from Worcester; visiting Lawrence Hyde, at Hinton Daubeney, or, rather, the old family monuments at Catherington; hunting out Gunter's sister's house, "at the back side of Hambledon," where the fugitives passed the night so pleasantly described (see *ante*, p. 83); and the Colonel's house at Rackton, which has been since pulled down, though the monuments in the little church (itself scarcely bigger than a dovecot) have been lately carefully restored by the Dartmouth family, which, by marriage, succeeded to the property; and thence, passing through Boorne, by Emsworth, to Langstone, "where the noble lord and colonel eat oysters,"—and we, too, eat oysters, as every man of taste would do, for they are as a sovereign to a sixpence compared with the fat, flabby, things sold in London; and then off over the hills to the 'French merchant's at Chichester,' to drink claret and taste his Spanish tobacco; and away again, like scared birds, running "full butt," as we descended Arundel hill, against Morley, the republican governor, returning from hunting—but these are dreams not to be indulged in, though they have fortunately brought us where we must for the moment set up our rest. Dreams indeed now, but realities heretofore, that have made us as familiar with Arundel Castle as if we were its born Earls. We were well pleased, therefore, to see the work before us open with so good a subject, and yet the work is even more interesting than we had anticipated. The fine old pavement at Bignor, within an hour's ride, is not one half so curious as a specimen of Roman mosaic, as Dr. Beattie's description as a specimen of the tessellated style of modern literature. It is curious to a wonder, and perfect to admiration! The reader will see in a moment, from the notes scattered profusely throughout, that Dr. Beattie is a very learned and laborious scholar—nothing indeed is taken on trust by him: we have chapter and verse for it all—"Camden—Simon Dunelm, 184," the very page given—"Orderic, 522," and so on. To be sure, all this sounded a little in our ears like Sanconiaton, Manetho, &c., and we could not but ask pardon, with the good Vicar, for questioning so much learning, and hinting a suspicion that we had heard it all before. So we turned to Tierney's History of Arundel, published only some half dozen years since (see *Athen.* No. 325), and we will give the reader the benefit of our researches—a perfect example of the modern mosaic, with some ingenious specimens of the paraphrastic; and he will be pleased to observe, by the references given to the pages, the ingenious manner in which Mr. Tierney's scattered materials have been dovetailed together into the Doctor's narrative:—

Beattie's History.

PAGES 8, 9. The earliest recorded notice of Arundel occurs in the will of the Great Alfred, in which he bequeaths it, along with other lordships, to his brother's son Athelm. It is described in that document as a manor, but without any specific distinction in its pri-

• Camden.

Tierney's History.

PAGES 10—13.* The earliest notice of this place, which the industry of successive antiquarians has been able to discover, occurs in King Alfred's will, in which Eandellian with the neighbouring lordships of Aldingbourn, Comp-ton, Beeding, and others, is bequeathed by the royal testator to his nephew Athelm. In that document it is de-

* Camden, 184.

Beattie.
villages from those of Alding-
bourn, Compton, and Beed-
ing, with which it is associ-
ated; and to Godwin and his
son Harold, who were success-
ively earls of Sussex, it
passed, in all probability, in
the same form. It was not
till the overthrow of the
Saxon dynasty, however, that
Arundel assumes a prominent
station in history as a native
fortress of strength and im-
portance. Among the train
of warlike barons who attend-
ed the Norman in his suc-
cessful expedition to our
coast, was Roger de Monte
1066 Gomeric, or Montgome-
ry, nearly related to the
Conqueror by blood, and
possessing extensive terri-
tories in Normandy. At the
battle of Hastings, which
placed the British crown on
the head of William, Mont-
gomery led the centre divi-
sion of the army, and con-
tributed to the victory. In
return for this important ser-
vice, and to bind him more
firmly to his interests, the
Conqueror four years after-
wards bestowed upon him the
two comtés, or earldoms, of
Shrewsbury and Arundel. Of
the six rapes into which Sus-
sex is divided, two, compris-
ing Chichester and Arundel,
and calculated to contain
eighty-four knights' fees and
a half, were set apart to form
the honour of Arundel. Of
this and the other princely
territories, Montgomery re-
tained possession during a
1070 period of twenty years;
and the ample reve-
nues which they produced
enabled him to support that
dignity, splendour, and host
of retainers which bespoke
the rank of one of the great
vassals of the crown. He was
a man, according to Orderic,
of exemplary prudence and
moderation; a great lover of
equity, and of discreet and
modest persons. When he
perceived his end approaching,
the attachment which he
had always felt for a religious
life induced him to solicit ad-
mission to the Abbey of
Shrewsbury, which he had
founded; and there, three
days after he had assumed
the monastic habit, he ex-
pired in the month of July
1094, leaving a family of five
sons and four daughters.

† Simon Dunelm, 184.

‡ Here and elsewhere are
notes, which notes are ac-
knowledgeed to be from Tier-
ney.

§ Estimated at 57,460 acres.
¶ Orderic, 522.

This, in its way, we conceive to be a perfect chry-
solite—a thing unmatchable in the art of manufac-
ture; unequalled for the laborious zeal with which the
Doctor has gleaned for the reader's amusement, and
the integrity with which he has rendered to him the
result of his labours! It is true the Doctor is a care-
less observer, for Mr. Tierney does not say that Roger
died "leaving a family of," &c., but that he had such
issue. Another fact, overlooked by the Doctor, is,
that this issue was by his first wife, and that he mar-
ried again Adeliza, by whom he had a son Ebrard,
who became a priest, and was chaplain to King
Henry I.: so that the Doctor, with all his care not
to hazard even a conjecture, or indeed even a word,
without authority, is wrong after all. Again, the
reader will observe, that in transferring the estimated
measure of the Honour of Arundel to a note, the
Doctor has stumbled, and made the two Rapes, that
is about one-third of the county, something under
60 instead of under 60,000 acres. If the reader
desire to follow out these curious researches, he must,
for the further account of the family (Beattie, p. 9)

Tierney.
scribed simply as a "manor,"
undistinguished in its privi-
leges from the other property
with which it is associated;
and in the same form it most
probably passed to Godwin
and his son Harold, who were
successively Earls of Sussex.

It is at this period of the
Conquest that the Honour of
Arundel first meets us in that
dignified and important char-
acter by which it has since
continued to be distinguish-
ed from every other in the
kingdom. Among the barons,
who accompanied William in
his successful invasion of this
country, was Roger de Monte
Gomeric, or Montgomery, a
nobleman of extensive pos-
sessions in Normandy, and
nearly related, through his
mother, to the Conqueror.

He commanded the centre
division of the victorious
army at the battle of Hast-
ings; and, in return for his
services, received the two
Earldoms of Shrewsbury and
Arundel. To each of these
dignities a proportionate ex-
tent of territory was of course
attached; for William was
not parsimonious in reward-
ing his followers, and the
lands of the conquered na-
tives offered the readiest
means of securing the fidelity
of his former subjects. Of
the six rapes into which Sus-
sex is divided, two, namely
those of Chichester and Arun-
del, were marked out to form
the Honour of Arundel. They
were calculated to contain
eighty-four knights' fees
and a half, or 57,460 acres.

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desire to follow out these curious researches, he must,
for the further account of the family (Beattie, p. 9)

refer to Tierney, p. 14, 15; for the account of the
Fitzalan family (Beattie, p. 10) he must hunt wide
a-field. But in proof that he will find it, p. 193! we
will print the introductory paragraphs:—

Beattie.
Page 10. The Fitzalan fam-
ily, like those of Montgo-
mery and Albini, was of Nor-
man origin, and descended
from Alan, the son of Fleid,
who attended the Conqueror
at the battle of Hastings,
and received, amongst other
spoils of the vanquished,
the castle of Madoc ap-Meredith,
in Wales, with the lordship
of Oswaldestre, in Salop.
His wife was a daughter of
Warren-the-Bald, sheriff of
Shropshire, and consequently
grand-niece of Roger Mont-
gomery. By her he had two
sons; William, who, adopting
his patronymic, was called
Fitzalan; and Walter, who,
pursuing his fortunes in Scot-
land and being appointed by
King David grand-steward of
the kingdom, became the
progenitor of the royal fam-
ily of Stuart.* William
Fitzalan, &c.

* Chalmers' Caledonia, vol.
i. 572—4. Anno 1158. "Ego
Milcolumbus," &c.

This "Ego Milcolumbus" is surely every whit as
good as "Sanconithon," only that it comes after it
—is a joke at second-hand. However Tierney's Fitz-
alan family carries us well into Beattie's page 11, and
for remainder of Beattie's page 11 the reader must
hunt back to pp. 18 and 19 of Tierney. The Doctor
now tries his hand at description:

Beattie.
Page 13. The Castle of
Arundel, in point of situa-
tion, presents every advan-
tage which could be desired
for the erection of a military
fortress. At the southern ex-
tremity of the elevated plat-
form on which it stands, a
strong wall inclosed the inner
court, containing upwards of
five acres; on the north-east
and south-east a precipitous
dip of the hill, to at least
ninety feet, rendered the
castle inaccessible. On the
remaining sides, a deep fosse,
protected on the north by a
double vallation, and cutting
off all external communica-
tion in that direction, secured
the garrison against any
sudden incursion or surprise,
&c.

After this fashion, some three or four more pages of
Tierney's History are bodily transferred to and made
to pass as the Doctor's description. Here he favours
us with a pretty little engraving of a Doorway in the
Keep, "where the Norman Art is still visible," which
we doubt, simply because the said Doorway has been
closed up for many years, although an engraving of it
is given in Tierney, which the Doctor has had copied.
Then the Doctor tells us of an immense vault under
the east end of the Castle, of which he gives us many
particulars. These particulars we had read before,
because they are given in Tierney; but we never
could succeed in getting admitted to this same
vault, and must be excused if we doubt whether
the Doctor ever did—and whether he knows more
about it than we do, that is, just as much as is told
by Tierney. Pages 15 and 16 of Beattie are simply
one long note of Tierney's (to be found pp. 42, 3, 4),
converted into text! The account of the baronial
chapel, which immediately follows, is also from p. 45
of Tierney. We now come to another little wood-cut
vignette, of what the Doctor calls "The South-east
front of the Castle," which is, we suspect, the north-
east front; and if so, the description from Tierney
(p. 45) will not apply. The description of the works
of Richard Fitzalan, and of the Castle (Beattie,
pp. 18, 19) are from Tierney, pp. 46, 7, 8, 9. The
only addition we observe is, that Tierney simply
states, the Old Tower being decayed, was taken
down, and the rubbish thrown into the well; to which
the Doctor adds, "by order of the late Duke:" a

Tierney.
Page 193. The family of
Fitzalan, like those of Mont-
gomery and De Albini, was
of Norman origin. It derived
its descent from Alan, the son
of Fleid, or Flatulds, who
accompanied the Conqueror
to England in 1066, and re-
ceived, amongst other spoils
of the vanquished natives,
the castle of Madoc ap-Mere-
dith, in Wales, with the lord-
ship of Oswaldestre, in the
county of Salop. His wife was
daughter to Warren the bald,
Sheriff of Shropshire, and
consequently great niece to
Roger Montgomery. By her
he had two sons, William,
who, adopting his patronymic,
was called Fitzalan, and
Walter, who pursued his
fortunes in Scotland, and pur-
chasing from King David the
office of Grand Steward in
that country, became the
progenitor of the royal fam-
ily of Stuart.* William
Fitzalan, &c.

* Chalmers, Caledonia, l.
572—574. "Anno 1158, Ego
Milcolumbus," &c.

This "Ego Milcolumbus" is surely every whit as
good as "Sanconithon," only that it comes after it
—is a joke at second-hand. However Tierney's Fitz-
alan family carries us well into Beattie's page 11, and
for remainder of Beattie's page 11 the reader must
hunt back to pp. 18 and 19 of Tierney. The Doctor
now tries his hand at description:

After this fashion, some three or four more pages of
Tierney's History are bodily transferred to and made
to pass as the Doctor's description. Here he favours
us with a pretty little engraving of a Doorway in the
Keep, "where the Norman Art is still visible," which
we doubt, simply because the said Doorway has been
closed up for many years, although an engraving of it
is given in Tierney, which the Doctor has had copied.
Then the Doctor tells us of an immense vault under
the east end of the Castle, of which he gives us many
particulars. These particulars we had read before,
because they are given in Tierney; but we never
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vault, and must be excused if we doubt whether
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about it than we do, that is, just as much as is told
by Tierney. Pages 15 and 16 of Beattie are simply
one long note of Tierney's (to be found pp. 42, 3, 4),
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chapel, which immediately follows, is also from p. 45
of Tierney. We now come to another little wood-cut
vignette, of what the Doctor calls "The South-east
front of the Castle," which is, we suspect, the north-
east front; and if so, the description from Tierney
(p. 45) will not apply. The description of the works
of Richard Fitzalan, and of the Castle (Beattie,
pp. 18, 19) are from Tierney, pp. 46, 7, 8, 9. The
only addition we observe is, that Tierney simply
states, the Old Tower being decayed, was taken
down, and the rubbish thrown into the well; to which
the Doctor adds, "by order of the late Duke:" a

fact of no great moment if true; but, unfortunately
for the few original speculations on which the Doctor
has ventured, it is not true; for it was by order
of the late Duke's mother. As we have now
fairly tracked the Doctor into the Keep, we will
leave him there, with the owls so graphically rep-
resented, "hooting and shrieking even at noon day;"
briefly observing, that "the connecting walk" be-
tween the towers, which affords such facilities of
free intercourse, has not existed for years; that
the papers relating to the siege may all be found in
Tierney and Dallaway; that it was not of the sister,
but of the widow of the last Albany, of whom Paris
relates the anecdote given p. 40; that "the beau-
tiful historical piece" which "we noticed," and have
described, happens to have been removed since
Tierney wrote, and therefore we must believe that
"we" did not notice it; that the grand entrance is
Norman, and not "pure Saxon"; that the site of the
Chapel and Hermitage of St. James, is at least a
mile from the spot pointed out; that—but we are
weary. The labour of this sort of collation is intol-
erable, and nothing but a sense of justice and of duty
could reconcile us to the drudgery. We shall con-
clude, therefore, by briefly, but emphatically, declar-
ing that, so far as our experience goes, Dr. Beattie's
first number of his 'History of Arundel Castle' is,
for a first number, without parallel in English lit-
erature!

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Homerus, by the Rev. J. Williams, A.M., &c.
Part I.—Archdeacon Williams is known principally
by his Life of Alexander the Great, published in the
Family Library. It was a work which, in the days
of Servetus and the Scaligers, would have set all the
scholars of Europe by the ears, for it gave new solu-
tions of every difficulty, moral, political, or geogra-
phical, connected with the life of the hero, and
treated all former dissertations and elucidations as
scarce deserving the labour of refutation. The suc-
cessors of the Scaligers have fallen upon evil days;
their most startling paradoxes are received with in-
difference; their summons to arms is unheard, and
their challenge to combat unanswered. In the
volume before us, the Archdeacon enters the list as
a kind of literary Quixote, and throws down his
gauntlet to all scholars, offering to maintain the
purity of his "lady love,"—that is to say, his theory
of the real scope and object of Homer's writings.
The glove is likely to lie in the lists; for these are
not the days when men give ear to a challenge of
four hundred pages. Neither, indeed, are the terms
of combat sufficiently distinct; the pugacious Arch-
deacon will find few to oppose his assertion, that the
punishment of the violation of national law is de-
veloped in the Iliad, or that of social law in the Ody-
ssey; but ere battle can be joined, it is necessary that he
should assert more distinctly than he has done, that
the poet's main object was to develop this necessary
connexion between criminality and retribution. Bishop
Warburton, of whom the Archdeacon is a follower,
never made provision for retreat, when he entered
any of his countless controversial fields. Though the
main theory supported by Archdeacon Williams has
little interest in these days, even for classical scholars,
he has incidentally thrown much light on the real
condition of the Greeks in the heroic age, and in the
period of transition between that and the age of
history.

Analysis of Cubic and Biquadratic Equations, by
J. R. Young.—The title explains the limitation of
this work, which contains, among more ordinary
things, a full application of the methods of Sturm and
Horner. Mr. Young's works make a small mathe-
matical library, and hang together very nicely. He
has the credit of having been the first who introduced
Sturm and Horner to the elementary student; the
latter, as long ago as 1826, since which time, he has
numbered more books than years, and his books
have been widely used, and deservedly commended.

Sermons preached at Harrow, by the Rev. T. H.
Steel.—These discourses deserve honourable mention
for the affectionate spirit which pervades them, and
the lessons of cheerful piety which they inculcate.
The second sermon, 'On the right conduct of youth,'
is excellent as addressed to a congregation of young
persons, and well calculated to produce a permanent
impression in after life.

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Memoir of the late James Halley, A.B., Student of Theology.—To the friends of the deceased this will, no doubt, be an acceptable memorial of one zealous, sincere, and learned; called away before his zeal, sincerity, and learning had been more than indicated. Strangers, however, will add bigotted to the above epithets, and not unjustly. Mr. Halley was a young theologian when he died, and young theologians are proverbially fierce in controversy: but Jenny Geddes herself was temperate, compared to this "Student of Theology," in his denunciations against the Pope and all his works, whether without or within the pale of the Church of England.

Two New Arguments in Vindication of the Genuineness and Authenticity of the Revelation of St. John, by J. C. Knight.—The author exhibits great learning and ingenuity, but an examination of his arguments would only be interesting to those who are deeply versed in Biblical criticism.

Anglican Church Architecture, with some Remarks upon Ecclesiastical Furniture, by James Barr, Architect.—The information and the engraved illustrations contained in this graceful and well-written little volume, have been carefully compiled from the numerous publications which have lately appeared on Gothic architecture. Those who think, with Mr. Barr, that this style only is appropriate for modern church building, will here find authorities for the details.

An Essay on Architectural Practice: Section 1, by T. L. Walker, Architect.—Architectural Practice is of course best learned practically, and is usually picked up by the pupil, with little trouble, in his master's office. Mr. Walker, however, assures us (p. 5) that many young men pick up little or nothing during their pupillage. This may be true; still we should hesitate to believe that such persons would be much the wiser for Mr. Walker's or any other Essay, although, as a temptation, Mr. Walker observes that "the demand for new churches is great and increasing." Pretty churches they promise to be; with idle boys for architects, parish authorities for umpires, and a Church-building Commission, and its save-all and mar-all rules, as a summation of taste and judgment! The example selected for illustration is a church at Bethnal Green built by Mr. Walker. Two other Essays will complete the work. The next is to be on the construction of working drawings; and the third on the different Building Acts of Parliament, which Mr. Walker entitles the Jurisprudence of Architecture.

Temugin, afterwards surnamed Genghiskan; an Historical Romance, by the Author of "Amram," 3 vols.—A high-toned spirituality of conception, passing that of any pantomime introduction we can recollect—a simple reality of style, compared with which the resonant periods of the "Wondrous Tale of Alroy" are but Cheapside talk—characters portentously sublime, inasmuch as Radiant Forms and Gigantic Visages are of the party—lyrics, rivaling those of the courtly songster, who, in his recent ode to our great singer, addresses her as "the Adelaide of Taste,"—these are but a few of the gems of "Temugin." That our readers, however, may be satisfied that we are not puffing off Bristol stones as diamonds of the purest water, we will even exhibit two of the smallest. The first is a fragment from a love scene; arranged according to the pattern of the immortal interview at "Ninny's tomb":—

"The Princess burst into tears.

"My tears have a little relieved me, and I will try to expedite my tardy trembling feet."

"Oh! for some support!"

"Temugin, where art thou at this sad moment? I cannot sustain myself—I faint—I must surely fall!"

"Overcome by her feelings, the princess staggered a few paces, dizziness seized her drooping head, and to her dim eyes a fleeting vision seemed in rapid motion drawing near! Was it the Angel of Death?"

"Senseless the hapless princess fell, as she faintly murmured that name she loved so well.

"Softly swelled on the gentle evening breeze the plaintive sound of the faintly-murmured name as the unhappy princess senseless fell!"

"Not the Angel of Death, but the arms of Temugin, that moment received the falling Fair! * *

"Temugin was approaching with caution and anxiety, almost despairing of finding the princess in the garden at that late hour, when he heard her

plaintive murmurs. Swift as the arrow from the well-strung bow he darted towards the place, and haply interposed his arms in time to save her fall upon the cold damp ground.

"What ails my beloved princess?" softly exclaimed Temugin, as he impressed a tender kiss upon her cheek, and sustained her in his arms: "Speak, O thou beautiful Fair."

"Lift up thy drooping head, sweet princess. With anxious steps I have hastened hither. It is Temugin who supports thee."

"Again her cheeks he kissed, and dried the recent tears."

The author's prose canters like verse. His verse, it will be seen, trudges like prose:—

The Song of Victory.

Oriental Tartary's pride and boast,
Gallant leader of the Tartar host;
Great Temugin we give praise to thee,
And sing the joyful song of victory.

The hostile force that late our plains o'erspread,
No more shall fill our anxious minds with dread;
The dazzling star of Temugin arose—
And quickly fled the numerous Tartar foes.

Oriental Tartary raise thy head—
Thy foes are now in wild disorder fled;
Renowned chief—to thee we'll grateful be,
And sing the cheerful song of victory.

Oriental Tartary knows his worth.
Whatever country gave the hero birth;
And Fame her loudly sounding trumpet blows,
For him who triumph'd o'er such numerous foes.

Enough of 'Temugin.'

The Elegies and Epic Poems of Tibullus, translated by L. Reynolds.—A wretched attempt to translate the beautiful elegies of Tibullus into English verse. The author has published his work by subscription, and is thus safe from the pecuniary effects of criticism.

Meteorography, or the Perpetual Weather Almanack.—Report of the Weather for 1842, by George Mackenzie.—The first of these pamphlets is an attempt to display pictorially the various aspects of the heavens, with the resulting meteorological phenomena. Of the second, we cannot give so succinct a description, for we do not understand it. The art of weather divination is at present little better than quackery; and the productions before us do not appear likely to lift the embryo science out of the mire of mysticism.

List of New Books.—The Elements of Euclid, the first Six Books with the Eleventh and Twelfth, from the Text of R. Simon, M.D., by S. Maynard, new edit. 18mo. 5s. roan.—Doubleday's True Law of Population, 8vo. 6s. cl.—Coleman's (T.) Christian Churches, their Nature and Constitution, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl.—Mrs. Barbauld's Lessons (Cuts by Harvey), new edit. 18mo. 2s. 6d. cl.—Ellis's English Exercises, new edit., revised by T. K. Arnold, 12mo. 3s. 6d. roan.—Entick's English-Latin Dictionary, by J. A. Carey, L.L.B., new edit. square, 5s. 6d. bd.—Hand-Book of the History of Painting, by Dr. Franz Kugler, Part I, the Italian Schools, edited by C. L. Eastlake, Esq., crown 8vo. 12s. cl.—Hand-Book of the Public Galleries of Art, by Mrs. Jameson, two parts, royal 12mo. 18s. cl.—Sir Henry Morgan, the Buccaneer, by Edward Howard, Esq., 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d. bds.—Major's Extracts from Ovid's Fasti, fc. 2s. 6d. cl.—Family Library, Vol. LXXX., 'The Mutiny at the Nore,' &c. being the concluding volume, 12mo. 5s. cl.—Milton's Poetical Works, with Life and Notes, by Sir E. Brydges, 8vo. 16s. cl.—Molière, Théâtre Complet, 3 vols. 12mo. 9s. cl.—Racine, Théâtre Complet, 1 vol. 12mo. 4s. 6d. cl.—Montesquieu, Grandeur des Romains, 1 vol. 12mo. 4s. 6d. cl.—Percy's Reliques of Ancient English Poetry, with woodcuts, &c. 3 vols. crown 8vo. 20s. cl.—The Archaeologist and Journal of Antiquarian Science, Vol. I, 8vo. 6s. 6d. cl.—King's Interest Tables, new edit. 8vo. 21s. cl.—Principles of Surgery, by J. Syme, F.R.S.E., with plates and woodcuts, 8vo. 21s. cl.—Ormington, or Cecil, a Peer, new edit. 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d. bds.—The School Girl in France, by Miss McGrindell, new edit. 12mo. 5s. cl.—Franklin's Translation of Cicero's Natura Deorum, 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl.—M. Tullii Ciceronis Natura Deorum, Edinburgh, 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl.—Monro's (Alexander) Anatomy of the Urinary Bladder and the Perineum of the Male, 8vo. 6s. cl.—Father John, or Cromwell in Ireland, by S. E. A., post 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.—A Complete Course of German Literature for Beginners, by C. A. Fellings, 12mo. 7s. cl.—Hallam's Constitutional History of England, from Accession of Henry VII. to Death of George II., new edit. 2 vols. 8vo. 24s. bds.—Davies's History of Holland, Vol. II., 8vo. 12s. cl.—Recreations in Astronomy, new edit. 12mo. 4s. 6d. cl.—Memoir and Remains of the Rev. C. Neale, M.A., by the Rev. W. Jowett, M.A., fc. 6s. cl.—The Union between Christ and his People, by C. A. Heurtley, B.D., 8vo. 5s. bds.—Stow's Bible Training for Sabbath and Week-day Schools, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl.—Smith's (Rev. Dr.) Manual of the Rudiments of Theology, 3rd edit. 18mo. 2s. 6d. bds.—Newman's (Rev. J. H.) Sermons, Vol. VI., 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.—The Touchstone, or the Claims and Privileges of True Religion, by Miss Anne Grant, 18mo. 2s. 6d. cl.—Three Discourses on the Divine Will, by A. J. Scott, M.A., 18mo. 2s. cl.

THE UNWORN CROWN.

[It is well known that the messenger who brought the intelligence that the laureate crown had been decreed to Tasso, found him dying in a convent.]

Cold on Torquato's silence fell

The shadow of the tomb,
When sounds of triumph reached his cell,
Amid the cloister's gloom:

"Awake! the crown awaits thee now,
Come, bind the laurel to thy brow."

"Haste where the peerless Capitol,
Two thousand years hath shone;
Arise! for Rome and glory call
Thee to their ancient throne;
And they had but one name of old—
Be thine with Petrarch's fame enroll'd!"

"Vain Voice! thou comest," said the bard,
"When hope itself is o'er;
But now my spirit's depths are stirred
By dreams of Earth no more.

For who would deem the mirage true,
With living waters in his view?

"Yet I have loved the praise of men
As none will e'er avow;
How prized had been thy tidings then!
How worthless are they now!
Sore was the travail, and the gain
Is found indeed—but found in vain!"

"Why came it not when o'er my life
A cloud of darkness hung?
And years were lost in fruitless strife,
But still my heart was young!
How hath the shower forgot the Spring,
And fallen in Autumn's withering!"

"Long in mine eyes the golden sand
Of life shone false and fair;
Like him who saw the promised land,
But might not enter there.
The dimness of my soul hath past—
I see a better land at last."

"A land where blight hath never been,
Where laurels never fade;
But keep the heart, too, ever green
In their immortal shade;
Unlike the proudest palms of Earth,
Which shadow but the desert's dearth."

"Yet still it lives—my first, last dream—
Unchanged by Time or Fate;
Woe for the blight that early came,
The dew that fell so late!
Woe for the hope whose joy departs—
For the lost love of many hearts!"

"But to the power of Hope and Faith
Eternity is given:
And all that Love hath lost on earth,
May yet be found in Heaven!
Go! cast your dying laurels down,
For Tasso wins a brighter crown!"

FRANCES BROWN.

BECROFT'S VOYAGE UP THE QUORRA.

It will be seen from another part of our columns, that the exploration of the great river of Negroland has been nearly completed; for Mr. Becroft ascended the Quorra till his further progress was rendered impracticable by the violence of the stream, hemmed in by rocky ledges; the point reached by him being probably not above fifty miles from the spot, at the upper end of the rocky channel, where Mungo Park perished, in descending the river from its sources. In the narrative of Mr. Becroft's voyage, read at the Royal Geographical Society, it appears to be assumed, that the impossibility of frequenting the Quorra, on account of its noxious climate, has been proved experimentally. But the facts of that narrative, separated from the insinuations attributable to mercantile jealousy, and from other adjectitious matter, appear to us to warrant a very different conclusion. When we reflect on the mortality which once attended voyages of any length, and on the formerly dreaded insalubrity of the East Indies, or still more of the West Indies; when we consider that the Portuguese colonies in Africa, once looked upon as the certain graves of all who visited them, have now lost, to a great degree, their formidable character; and finally, when we take into account the very unequal distribution of sickness and mortality among

the shipping employed on the unhealthy coasts of Africa, which, all circumstances being duly weighed, cannot be reasonably ascribed to any but moral causes, we cannot help suspecting, that the noxiousness of the African climate does not rest on a solid natural foundation, as is commonly supposed, but that fears and European habits have at least as much to do with it as poisonous miasmata.

We doubt even whether the climate of the much-decried Quorra be inevitably deadly. Soon after Mr. Laird's Expedition left that river, having lost five-sixths of their number, Mr. Becroft ascended the stream (in September 1835), and remaining in it three months, returned to Fernando Po with the loss of only one man. This slight loss was certainly no proof of a deleterious climate.

But let us examine this gentleman's recent expedition. He ascended the Rio Formosa, and explored the two branches of the Benin river, till he found their channels so choked up by a rank vegetation as to make his advance impossible. This survey of narrow drains was obviously most unhealthy work. From the Benin river he made his way into the Quorra, by a passage called the Brodie, and reached Eboe about five weeks after he had entered the Formosa. Now it is especially worthy of notice, that the chief mortality, and the origin of all the sickness attending Mr. Becroft's voyage, is assignable to the month spent by him in exploring the rivers of Benin. His experience, therefore, cannot justify the conclusion, that it will be always impossible for Europeans to frequent the river Quorra; inasmuch as the sickness affecting his party was chiefly incurred in exploring a region which has, in fact, been frequented by Europeans for three centuries. A very good account of Benin may be found in Hælyt; Benin and Warree were for many years the seats of Roman Catholic missionaries, some traces of whom have been recently found in the latter place, by the commander of a French man-of-war.

Unhealthy as the African coasts are reputed to be, the British trade with them has much increased of late years. On the eastern coasts, some points which it was formerly thought dangerous to approach, are now actually inhabited by English traders. For the increase of our trade with the Bight of Benin and the Delta of the Quorra, we have the authority of Mr. Jamieson, the employer of Mr. Becroft. This trade goes on increasing, because it yields an adequate profit; and under such circumstances we may fearlessly assert, that it will continue to increase—that all the risks of life encountered in it, will be counterbalanced by a few shillings a month added to the seamen's wages—and that the British trader will not be deterred from pursuing his interest on this, as on every other route, by any ordinary dangers.

Mr. Becroft, it has been stated above, ascended the Quorra in 1835, and spent three months on its waters with the loss of only one man, who was in bad health at first starting. The same gentleman commenced his second expedition in 1840, with a very arduous labour, which led him to the valuable discovery of the communication between the Quorra and the waters of Benin. The examination of the Benin rivers was the most dangerous undertaking to which the European constitution had been as yet subjected in that region, and the crew of the *Ethiopia* severely felt its effects. Yet after six months spent on the waters of the interior, Mr. Becroft reached the sea again, with the loss of only five men, or one-third of his white company. This result, so much more favourable than that obtained by the recent Government Expedition, completely disproves the opinion, that the Quorra can never be navigated by Europeans.

We repeat then, that since it is the interest of mankind to prosecute African discoveries, these discoveries must necessarily advance. Perseverance in them is inevitable, whatever outcry may be raised respecting the loss of life attending them. At home, the influence of the enervate portion of the community may, for a time, predominate, but the reasonings of the timid will never restrain those whose profession it is to encounter dangers. The complete discovery of a continent, however dearly it may cost, must eventually redound to the benefit of mankind. This is sufficiently clear in the case of America. The first settlers in the New World, while exterminating the indigenous inhabitants, perished themselves by thou-

sands. The forests, swamps, and savannahs, of the American continent exhaled as pestilential an air, in the sixteenth century, as the Delta of the Quorra does at the present day. Yet the dangers of climate were then disregarded, and Europeans obstinately took possession of the most insalubrious shores of the New World.

It is a curious reflection, that Africa, in which we find the most ancient monuments of civilization—sculptured monuments erected four or five thousand years ago—should still remain imperfectly explored; while America, separated from us by an immense ocean, was circumnavigated and traversed in all directions within fifty years after its first discovery. If the tide of enthusiasm, which carried the first adventurers to the American shores in search of real or imaginary treasures, had set for a time towards Africa, every nook of the latter continent would probably have been explored in five-and-twenty years, and the climate, become familiar, would have at once lost half its terrors. But the ardour of discovery is now gone by. We desire to plant our flag on the walls, yet we hesitate to force the breach.

But slow as our progress in Africa may comparatively be, we shall yet explore that continent. The mercantile activity awakened along its coasts of late years will inevitably increase, and must continually prompt to further discoveries. It is ridiculous to suppose, that Europeans who have founded and who inhabit such places as Batavia, Vera-Cruz, Demerara, Callao, and New Orleans, will ever shrink from frequenting the Delta of the Quorra if they can only find it their interest to do so.

Now if we be right in concluding that the exploration of Africa is a work which must and will be achieved, then the question arises, whether they whose duty it is to think and act for the community, ought not to consider by what process the object in view may be most economically, completely, and beneficially obtained. To us, we confess, the complete exploration of Africa appears to be nearly as important a matter as emigration. The increase within the last ten years of our trade with the natives in South Africa, in the Bight of Benin, and on the Gambia, would alone justify our opinion. But it cannot be denied that increased knowledge of the country would not only enlarge the circle of our commerce, in the first instance, but would also quicken our intercourse with the natives in such a way, as would eventually urge them forward in the career of productive industry.

In maintaining the general proposition, that the promotion of discovery in Africa deserves the attention of the government, we by no means wish to recommend that the expedition which has been recently so unhappily foiled in its attempt to explore the Quorra, should renew the experiment. That expedition was not, strictly speaking, designed for the advancement of geographical discoveries; its object was, to carry out the three Commissioners, who were to bring about the civilization of Africa by a process unintelligible to the profane. It was a scheme engendered in folly and presumption, and exhibited in its general principles, as well as subordinate arrangements, a thorough ignorance of human nature in general, and of the country in particular, which was to be the theatre of operations. Starting from the proposition, that the measures taken for the suppression of the slave trade had only the effect of making it contraband, and had aggravated its evils by throwing it into the hands of desperate adventurers, who were stimulated by the temptation of a high profit, Sir F. Buxton argued on to the conclusion, that the only way to stop the slave trade was to dry up its springs, or, in other words, to make treaties for its suppression with the native African chiefs. But he never perceived that his treaties, if effectual, would still restrain only the native fair trader; that the native chiefs have no actual control over one-twentieth part of the territory nominally comprised within their sway; and that he was just taking the course which would drive the slave trade altogether into the bush, and aggravate its horrors by land as well as by sea; for he could never have supposed that the temptation of high profits were calculated to operate only on white and Christian men, and that the blacks would remain insensible to its influence.

But we have already exposed the fallacies of Sir

F. Buxton's plan (see *Athen.* No. 623), and have plainly intimated our dissatisfaction with the arrangement of the expedition sent to carry it into execution (see *Athen.* No. 673). Our gloomiest forebodings have been sadly realized. We hope that the precept, which we have already strongly insisted on, will now meet with some regard, and that expeditions of discovery sent hereafter to Africa will be placed on an humble footing, so that the traveller may be, as nearly as possible, on a level with the respectable native. A single European is among the Africans an object of sympathy, as well as of respect; and he can collect as much information as a dozen together in company. A numerous expedition, like an Indian army, is liable to panic; the people take the fever, and die of fright.

Serenity of mind we suspect to be one of the best preservatives from the fatal consequences of the African fever. Those who engage in expeditions to the Quorra, ought to be young, and they ought to be naturalists. They ought, in fact, to feel a pleasure in every step of their progress, and enter into the joy of African life. They ought not to consider themselves habitually as men engaged in a service of danger, or as taking their chance for a professional prize; nor ought they to screw up their resolution not to flinch till it amounts to a determination to die. Hope and buoyant spirits are better febrifuges than quinine. Above all, let them, while in the delta of the Quorra, remember the sacred text, "the son of man is lord also of the Sabbath." Understanding the meaning of this sentence, they will avoid the fatal error of lying at anchor in the midst of miasmata on the Sabbath-day. Getting rid of absurd schemes, they will also be freed from the mischievous Pharisaical affectations to which they give birth.

But we have wandered too far from Mr. Becroft, whose exploration of Cross River recalls to our minds, that this river is said by Col. Nichols, formerly governor of Fernando Po, to communicate with the Quorra, an opinion to which Mr. Becroft evidently inclines. If this should prove to be the case, then a comparatively short and easy passage from Fernando Po is found to the interior.

RAMBLES IN BYE-WAYS—SWITZERLAND AND THE SWISS.

OF all the roads into Switzerland, I prefer that from Basle to Bienne. It is true that the majesty of Swiss scenery breaks more suddenly upon you on the Jura, and the greater proximity of the Alps and Mont Blanc produce a more striking effect, especially after the wearisome campaign flats of France. But I confess that I never found either the respectable attractions of Baden-Baden, or the lively line of foreground which skirts the Black Forest, or even the road from Basle, romantic as it is, lessen the powerful impression of softness and grandeur which the view from the hill near Bienne creates. The eye measures the magnitude of the Alps quite as accurately as when they are closer; and I think the variety of the land and lake scenery in the vast expanse below, excels that of most other points of view with which I am acquainted. I had been making my way across from the banks of the Lake of Constance to Basle, but when I arrived within two days' walk of Basle, I grew tired of the comparative sameness of the route, and quitted it at Baden (Swiss Baden), and made across for Bienne arriving at the road near the point I have named, and where the view is first disclosed, just after sunrise. I had slept at a small public-house in the village of Malleray for that very purpose. The view was surpassingly glorious; but I recommend those who wish to appreciate it, to go there themselves, and to leave Basle, so as to sleep at Tavannes, where they will find very decent accommodation, and great civility: at least, I did. This will enable them to arrive just when the rising sun is gilding the more distant Alps, and casting their shadows and measuring their altitude on the foreground. If they cannot achieve this, then an hour before sunset is the best time. There are views of far more grandeur, but few, I think, are equally agreeable and impressive.

I am not about to begin a rhapsody on Swiss scenery, but rather to bring my remarks on Swiss habits to a close; but I will just observe, that they who intend to enjoy a trip in Switzerland, and to see its beauties in the finest weather, when the hotels are not inconveniently overflowing with all sorts and kinds

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of English gazers; when the Ellwagens are not crammed with twice as many passengers as they should, or can carry; when all the Lohnkutschers are not engaged, or ask unheard-of prices for impossible performances,—had better go in the autumn, about a month or six weeks before the snow begins on the mountains. There is much more chance then of enjoyment unalloyed by the ordinary pains, perils, and penalties of travelling. They, however, who take their own course, and follow their pedestrian impulses without reference to roads, may travel at earlier periods of the year, without fear of annoyance from the concourse on the highways.

From Biemme I followed the high road through Aarberg to Berne. Berne and its bears well deserve a few days' visit. It is conveniently situated in the centre of a variety of attractions. The agricultural school at Hofwyl, the Freyburg bridge, the Oberland scenery, all lie at easy distances for a day's trip. All these have been, however, frequently described; and so have the beauties of the town, and its areaded streets, and its attachment to bears, of which I have never been able to trace the origin—probably coeval with its own. Certain it is, that bears stare you in the face, turn where you will. Stone bears decorate the walls; painted bears figure in the arms of the town; real bears are kept in a public menagerie; and a procession of little bears parade round the town clock whenever it strikes.

All these, and many more of the attractions of Berne and its vicinity, I leave to the description of more accomplished sight-seers. I am about to speak of less fashionable sights. Strolling home one evening, I was passed by a long string of prisoners, both male and female, handcuffed in pairs, and attended by two or three soldiers. To my great surprise, many of them carried hoes and other agricultural implements. I had frequently seen gangs of male prisoners sweeping the streets in German towns, dressed in their party-coloured grey and yellow dresses, with fetters on their legs, but I had never seen them before out of the town, walking in just like a flock of boarding-school children. I followed them to the large prison near the Porte d'Aarberg, and subsequently obtained permission to visit it.

The industrial prison of Berne is a very large building, of which different parts are assigned to different trades and handicrafts. Every prisoner is either employed at his own trade, or, if he has none, he is taught one. Weaving is the ordinary trade taught, but it does not, by any means, constitute the only one. In the few industrial English and Scotch prisons I have seen, weaving is almost the only, and, at any rate, the chief employment. There is, at Berne, one large long narrow room appropriated to weaving, studded with looms; and I learnt that the most worthless of the prisoners were there, owing to its being the easiest employment to teach, and that which the idlest culprits who have no trades generally learn. Other rooms were appropriated to shoemaking, tailoring, carpentering, &c. The expenses of the prison are very nearly defrayed by the industry of the inmates. I was shown several chests of drawers, tables, chairs, and other articles of excellent workmanship, entirely made by the prisoners: work is, in fact, regularly done, just as it would be by any tradesman.

I had a long conversation with Mons. T——, the Avoyer of Berne, on the subject of this system of industrial imprisonment. It is sometimes objected to it, that it interferes with the interests of legitimate tradesmen: an erroneous notion; for, in the first place, the profits of this correctional industry relieve no class more than the tradesmen who are said to be injured, and who would have to bear no small portion of the heavy burden of an idle prison. More than this, the objection violates the freedom of labour: if it be good against prison industry, it is good against individual industry, and would sanction a monopoly of carpentering or shoemaking. The State has surely as much right to start in a trade, for a high moral object, and for national economy, as an individual has for his own private interest. The whole community benefits by the promotion of industry, and its prevention of crime. This is the object of the system at the Berne prison, and I think it outweighs all trade class objections. It is said that it diminishes the correctional character of imprisonment; but what of that, so long as it furthers the end of correction, and amends the criminal? Is not this the sole legitimate

object of punishment? Not so in England, if we are to judge of the means pursued. There prisons punish; but do they reform? I recollect asking one of the keepers of the Cold Bath Fields prison, on seeing the one or two hundred men who were sitting there stolidly and stupidly picking oakum, what he supposed their minds were occupied with? "Thinking," said he, "what fools they were to get caught, and scheming how to escape for the future."

The only part of the Berne system which the Avoyer deemed of questionable utility, was the letting out of the gangs for outdoor labour. "They look," he said, "so plump and healthy, that it diminishes the salutary awe of imprisonment which ought to prevail." It was true enough, they did look uncommonly rosy and comfortable. This is not a result of overfeeding, but of regular habits, early rising, wholesomeness of food, total privation of intoxicating liquor, and healthy out-door exercise. I am not inclined to agree with the Avoyer: I am disposed to believe, from conversation I have had with the peasantry on the subject, that they dread far more than severe indoor discipline, the publicity of disgrace. To be paraded as criminals along the highways, and publicly branded before the country, is felt as a terrible humiliation, especially in a rigidly moral community, where crimes are rarer and more gravely denounced than in almost any nation in Christendom. It has often struck me that the publicity of punishment might be rendered a powerful aid to its utility, as well as its severity. Capital punishments are held in great abhorrence by a large portion of the reflecting Swiss, who deem it a sad stigma on England that we retain them. An advocate for capital punishments was thus posed the other day, "Would you," he was asked, "hang a man before he had repented?"—"Certainly not."—"Then do you think it right to hang him after he has repented?"

There is no branch of Swiss industry so prosperous as its watch manufacture. Four years ago 70,000 watches were annually made. At least 100,000 are now produced. I do not know a more interesting sight than to visit the watchmaking districts. A great deal of the work is done in the mountains, and nearly all the rough work is done there by women, the finer work by men. The wages earned are very low, considering the nature of the work; but the fact is, that there is no scarcity of that skill and sobriety, and steadiness of hand and eye, essential to this class of work. There is no monopoly of capacity for it, as there is in London. It is highly paid work there, and the English watch-workmen possess the means of indulging in drink, not unfrequently without enough moral principle and intelligence to resist the temptation. It is sometimes the case that they get into difficulties before their work is done, pawn their lathes and tools, and finish and spoil it with inferior instruments. Drink soon impairs the nerves, and they lose their steadiness of hand. There is therefore a constant scarcity of first-rate hands in London. This is not the case in Switzerland; the moral and primitive habits of the people extend the sobriety essential to the perfection of the art over the whole community. It is in-door work, and suits them during the long continuance of weather too inclement in the mountains to permit of open air occupation.

It is surprising how few are the tools, and how delicate the use of them by the artisan peasantry, who carry on this manufacture in Switzerland. Carouges and Geneva are the great marts of the trade, and thence work is given out to the surrounding villagers, and they must work hard to earn two francs a day; and the majority do not average more than 30 sols. (15d.)

I do not think, upon the whole, that the watch-making community are so far advanced in civilization, or so remarkable for cleanliness, as in the northern cantons. There is less reality of religious feeling among them. It is customary there for one of the family to read the Bible, or some religious book, aloud, on a Sunday evening. It is not customary in the French Cantons, but only occasional. There is more of the form, and less of the spirit, of religion in the South than in the North; nevertheless, save in the towns and Anglicised places round the Lake of Geneva, the eminence of Swiss morality is largely maintained in the south provinces. The superiority of the watch manufacture is a signal evidence of the

skill and merit of the people. The perfection to which the art is brought is universally acknowledged, and both for elegance, accuracy, and finish, the Swiss watches year by year, take a higher rank in European estimation. It is an achievement of mind and morals. Neither an ignorant nor an immoral people could excel in this difficult and delicate handicraft. The French custom-houses form but a very slight impediment to the progress of the manufacture.

Almost every traveller is a smuggler of watches. A fellow traveller of mine smuggled three watches through the French custom house; one was carefully stuffed in his neckhandkerchief, another in his pocket book, and a third in a box of cigars, which he produced, and virtuously presented to the official in attendance as the only article he had to declare, and which being half empty was graciously permitted to pass.

The best smugglers are dogs regularly trained for the purpose: they are especially useful for crossing the Rhine into Austria, and I am happy to say constantly escape the murderous aim of the coast guard musketry on the dark nights and foggy mornings which favour their transit.

Overwhelming powers like France and Austria ought to feel somewhat ashamed at protecting their industry against little dogs and Swiss smugglers with a frontier army; while poor little Switzerland enjoys far less physical capacity, but more prosperity, without any sort of protection whatever.

There are few Swiss statistics. This is an evil, for one cannot so well measure its prosperity. The revenue is collected in great measure by transit dues and highway tolls. This arises from the fact that the highways are, or were, the most costly item of national or rather of cantonal expenditure. The public income is on the same small scale as the public burdens. There are few paupers, and, therefore, light poor-rates, no civil list, a military force chiefly voluntary, no public debt, no highly salaried officers. The wealth of the people is well economised; they enjoy the entire fruits of their own industry.

Louis Philippe told Switzerland, when Louis Napoleon was there, that she owed her existence to her neutrality. I am prone to think that even in military defence it would prove a very formidable existence to assail. It is no easy matter to beat a soldier people, eminent for love of country, in the fastnesses of their own mountains. Three-fourths of the Swiss youths serve their apprenticeship to war in the first armies of Europe. But apart from this, I believe that Switzerland owes the respect she enjoys less to her European neutrality than to her internal freedom of trade. The same absence of custom duties, which gives free access to the produce of all other countries when at peace, renders, and has rendered her, a needful medium of commercial interchange when they are at war. She proved so at the close of last century, and during the whole of the continental broil. The goods of Prussia and France were as freely interchanged through Switzerland as when at peace with each other. Her immunity from foreign aggression depends on her freedom of trade quite as much as upon her political neutrality, and the defensive power of her people and her mountains.

I leave Switzerland with the keenest desire to revisit it; its character forms a chapter in the book of nations, which cannot be read in a day.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THAT town churchyards are disgusting nuisances most persons are agreed, and the many Cemeteries of late years laid out in the neighbourhood of London, are something like proof that the public is content to submit, voluntarily, to a somewhat heavy tax rather than endure them any longer. What then will our readers say when informed that the Greenwich Railway, having rendered inconvenient, or useless, two burial grounds in Southwark, and the Company being bound under its act to provide others, the Directors, with the sanction, it is said, of the several Vestries, have selected for the purpose a large tract of ground in the neighbourhood, now covered by substantial houses, occupied by more than 200 inhabitants! So that, at a moment when all right-thinking persons are crying out against the existing nuisances, it is resolved in the Borough, that the living shall be removed, to

make way for the dead, and a densely peopled district, not merely subjected to the pestilence of a growing grave-yard under their nostrils, but, to render it intolerable at starting, that the corpses and coffins from the old churchyards shall be removed thither at once! Can any one doubt, after this, of the urgent necessity for the establishment of a Metropolitan Improvement Society? It ought to be, and no doubt it will be, the business of the Society to protect the public, and especially the poor (and it is sure to be in their neighbourhood that such outrages are attempted) against the cupidity or the folly of such proceedings. Fortunately, the Company is under the necessity of applying to Parliament for the necessary powers; and if the Committee of the Metropolitan Improvement Society, though scarcely yet in harness, be up and stirring, we venture to assert, that such powers never will be granted.

Of home news, so far as Art and Literature are concerned, we hear little: nothing is published, nothing promised, nothing done, nothing said. The public seems to be wholly engrossed with its material interests, and the publishers wisely abide the subsidence of the present political excitement.

Mr. C. Barry, the Architect, has been elected an Academician, in the room of the late Sir David Wilkie.—The American papers received by the last packet mention, that Mr. Dickens has been cordially welcomed in the U. S., and that a public dinner was about to be given to him at Boston.—The Exeter Hall Choralists have commenced their season with the 'Solomon' of Handel, which has been twice given in their usual style. That finer oratorio, the 'Joshua,' is to be their next performance.—The first of Mr. Blagrove's Quartett Concerts took place last evening, with Madame Caradori, Mr. Alfred Novello, for singers, and for pianist Mad. Duclen.—The new manager, of the Italian Opera, Mr. Lumley, is still absent, in quest, the papers tell us, of the Frezolini and her husband;—his programme, however, must shortly appear.

A symphony by Haydn, another by Mozart, a selection from Gluck's 'Iphigénie en Tauride,' and a concertante for two violins, by the MM. Dancels, were the main features of the third concert of the *Conservatoire* at Paris. M. Cherubini has been decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honour, and M. Auber nominated to the place so long honourably filled by the veteran. The 'Saffo' of Pacini, and 'I Cantatrici Villanelle' of Fioravanti, were the last operatic novelties to be given by the Italians; after which their migration to London may shortly be looked for. While talking of Italian operas, we may mention that Mercadante's last work, 'Il Proscritto,' has had but little success at Naples.

The King of Denmark has appointed a commission of fifteen persons, to examine the manuscripts, in the various oriental tongues, which exist in the Royal Library, for the purpose of extracting from them, and translating, whatever may be thought interesting. These extracts are to be published, at the cost of government.—A curious discovery has also been made by the Conservators of the library of Caen. Amongst a heap of papers which were about to be sold by the pound, they accidentally found many unpublished MSS. of the Père André, author of the 'Essai du Beau'; a curious correspondence of the same learned father, with Fontenelle and Mallebranche; another series of letters between him and the Pères Hardouin, Porée, Dutertre, &c.; and an autograph MS. of the Abbé de Saint-Pierre, author of the 'Projet de Paix Perpetuelle.' The most interesting and curious portions of this correspondence the Caen librarians propose to publish.—We have news from Frankfort, that the resolution adopted by the Germanic Diet, so far back as September 1837, for the revision of the laws relating to the rights of authors and publishers, is, at length about to be fully enforced;—that a commission has been named, to carry out the intentions of the Diet, which has come to the following preliminary decisions: that its labours shall extend to, and include, international rights relating to literary and artistic property; and that it will summon to Frankfort the heads of six of the leading publishing-houses of Germany, to explain the interests of the trade.

The Paris visitor will be interested to know, that the Museums of the Louvre are closed, preparatory to the arrangements for the Salon of 1842, which will open on the 15th of March.—In consequence of

some legal disputes, the copyright of all the works of Chateaubriand is about to be sold: the upset price is 69,000 fr.—M. Flandin and M. Coste, who were attached to the late French embassy to Persia, and of whose wanderings in the East, as reported in their letters, we have, from time to time, brought our readers acquainted, have returned, bringing with them a magnificent collection of drawings of the highest interest.—M. Castelnau's collection in Natural History, gathered during his five years scientific exploration of North America, have been presented by him to the *Jardin des Plantes*. He is preparing for publication an account of his travels in that country, which will be published previously to his departure on a similar tour in Southern America, having, as its more particular object the examination of those unknown regions in which the numerous branches of the Amazon have their respective sources.

Among the new constructions which are daily adding to the embellishment and magnificence of the French metropolis, we may particularize the intended erection of a palace for the archbishop, on the Quai Napoléon, fronting the new building of the Hôtel de Ville, and made to harmonize, architecturally, with the Cathedral of Notre Dame, for the purpose of stating that the beautiful turret and other fragments of the Hôtel de la Trémoille, whose demolition excited so much interest in Paris some time ago, are to be appropriated to the sacred edifice, a scheme at once furnishing materials for the new construction, and a means for the preservation of those exquisite remains of the architecture and sculpture of the fifteenth century.—Statues of Charlemagne and St. Louis have also just been placed in front of the church of Saint Germain l'Auxerrois; and that of St. Landry, Bishop of Paris, who was interred within its precincts in 656, is shortly to be added.

We observe by the foreign journals, that Herr W. Frangott Krug died lately at Leipzig at the age of seventy-two. The works of Krug are numerous, and well known; he was the founder, in 1812, and long the principal editor of the celebrated weekly journal, entitled *Hermes*. His articles in favour of the Greeks, and in the cause of the Jews, exercised a powerful influence on public opinion throughout Germany, and extorted many measures from the several governments in favour of those two causes.—America, too, has to lament the death of the philanthropist and philosopher, John Vaughan. Mr. Vaughan was an Englishman by birth, and many years British consul at Philadelphia, where he has died in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He was known to the literary societies of Europe as their correspondent, in his characters of Secretary and President of the American Philosophical Society.—In France the death of the Comte Siméon leaves a vacancy in the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences;—and the last papers mention the death, at the age of eighty-four, of the Abbé Aimé G. de Montléon, Conservator of the Mazarine Library. To this list we may add the names of M. Charles de la Berge, a young artist of great promise, whose work 'A Diligence carrying the news of the revolution of July, and stopping at the entrance of a town in Normandy,' exhibited in the Salon of 1831, excited much discussion amongst his brother-artists, and great hopes amongst the friends of Art.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, FALL MALL.
The Gallery for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the Works of
BRITISH ARTISTS is open DAILY, from Ten in the Morning till
Five in the Evening. Admission, 1s.: Catalogue, 1s.
WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 14.—W. R. Hamilton, Esq., President, in the chair.

Among many donations announced since the last meeting, was one from Baron Humboldt, on the mention of whose name the President took occasion to say, that having heard that several members were desirous of knowing if the Baron had visited the Society, he was happy to inform them that though Baron Humboldt's constant attendance on his Majesty the King of Prussia had prevented his accepting the festival, which the Science of the country were desirous of giving him, he had yet found an hour to favour the Geographical Society with a flying visit.

There had been no time to apprise members, but the Baron was received by the present and late Presidents, Sir John Barrow, the present and late Secretaries, and a few members, whose proximity enabled them to attend. The distinguished traveller had expressed his opinion of the Society in the most flattering terms, and renewed the assurance of his unabated desire to assist, to the best of his ability, its praiseworthy and successful efforts for the progress of Geographical Science.

The following papers were read:—

1. Extract of a letter dated Bombay, Dec. 31, (communicated by Sir C. Malcolm,) which stated that several letters had been received from Capt. Harris's expedition into Abyssinia. The march from the coast to Ankober had been long and distressing: it had occupied from the 1st of June to the 17th of July, forty-seven days, and the heat is said to have been extreme. The character given of the country is precisely similar to that stated in former communications of Dr. Beke. The height of Ankober is 8,200 feet above the level of the sea. The climate is described as fine. The King of Shoa is said to be a good sort of man, but very avaricious, blind of one eye, and likely to lose the other from chronic disease. Food and good clothing are so cheap, that a man can live comfortably on a dollar or two a year! An expedition against the Gallas was to start in a few days. The naturalists of the expedition had made an abundant harvest of botanical and other specimens.

2. A letter from Capt. Stanley, H.M.S. *Britomart*, dated Singapore, Nov. 1, 1841, detailing his cruise among some of the islands of the Indian Archipelago. After leaving Port Essington, whither they had arrived from Sidney, the Arrou Islands were visited. At the Ki Islands a fine harbour was found and surveyed, where all sorts of supplies and boats may be procured in abundance, and where timber of good quality also abounds, and close to the beach. The natives are well-behaved and industrious. Captain Stanley next proceeded to Banda and Amboyna, where he remained ten days to get fresh rates for his chronometers. The country is described as very fine, and the reception met with very kind. On leaving Amboyna, the Captain made the island of Wetter, coasted along the north side of the Serwatty group, and anchored at Kissar, and then at Littee. The reefs of the Luan group, Capt. Stanley says, are much exaggerated, and badly laid down in our maps. The island of Baber was next visited, then Cerra, on the west coast of Timour-Laut, at whose southern extremity a good harbour is said to exist: it is only one day's run from Port Essington. The *Britomart* then returned to Port Essington, and shortly after the *Beagle* arrived there, whence, after ten days she started for Coepang. The *Britomart* left Port Essington a fortnight after the *Beagle*, having given the settlement all the assistance they could in the repairs of boats, &c. The settlement has been very healthy, but the climate is too hot for European labourers. Upon leaving Port Essington the second time, the vessel proceeded to Coepang, which she reached two days after the *Beagle* had sailed; from Coepang the *Britomart* went to Ampannan, in the island of Lombok. This is a place of considerable trade. Mr. King, a resident there, has laden twenty ships with rice in one year, besides which, stock of all sorts is abundant and cheap. We must necessarily omit many details of this communication.

3. A paper from Captain Stokes, describing two rivers falling into the Gulf of Carpentaria, and which had received the names of Albert River and Flinders River. They are small, but must be greatly swollen at certain seasons, as rushes, grass, &c., were seen adhering to the branches of the trees twenty feet above the present level of the water.

4. 'An account of Benin on the West Coast of Africa, and the details of Captain Beccroft's ascent of the Niger,' communicated by the Messrs. Jamieson of Liverpool. The city of Benin is described by Mr. Moffat and the late Mr. Smith, as by no means extensive or important; the houses are of red clay, and similar to those of other houses in that part of Africa. At a part of it near the market-place, they were shocked with the sight of a large collection of human skulls bleaching in the sun; still more were they shocked by seeing in the outskirts of the town, not far from the king's residence, the bodies of men who

had been but recently decapitated, with Turkey buzzards feeding on them, and on the roof of a hut close by, two corpses in a sitting posture. The stench from an open pit near this "revolving spot" was almost insufferable, proceeding, as they believed, from human bodies in a state of decomposition. They had considerable difficulty in being admitted to the presence of the king, and then only upon complying with certain customs. The king, a robust old man, at first made unreasonable demands for the permission to trade, but eventually agreed to more moderate terms. He put several questions about the slave trade, and asked when the King of England was going to settle "that palaver," and when told that "that palaver" (to allow slave trading) would never be settled, he burst into a rage, and said the King of England was a very bad man to steal vessels on the sea, (alluding to the capture of slavers,) and that he would send him a letter on the subject, as one of his people could write English. There was much difficulty in conveying the information that England was governed by a Queen; and it excited laughter when at last it was made known to the king and his attendants through the interpreter, that the "King of England was one woman." Cotton wool is indigenous to Benin, and is spun and wove into cloth by the women; sugar-cane is also of good quality. The soil is of a dark rich colour, and laid out in square plots, producing yams, plantains, cassada, and Indian corn. The country between Gatto and Benin city is finely wooded, and in some places very beautiful.

With regard to the ascent of the Niger by Captain Bercroft in the *Ethiopia*, the leading points may be thus briefly stated.—Mr. Bercroft, in April 1840, first ascended the Formosa, a fine bold river, which divides into two branches, both of which were ascended, one for about fifty miles, the other for seventy, till further progress was arrested by vegetable productions of such a growth as to render it impossible to proceed. From the clearness of the water as compared with that of the Niger, which Mr. Bercroft had visited some years before, he judged the former to be quite a distinct river. Foiled in his attempt to reach the Niger by the Formosa, Mr. Bercroft tried what is called the Warree branch of the Niger, and by this route succeeded in reaching the Niger a little below Eboc. The navigation was intricate, and sickness, which broke out, proved fatal to five individuals. They left Eboc on the 26th of May, but, owing to want of water in the river, did not reach Rabbah till the 25th of August. On the 7th of September, they sailed from Rabbah, and on the 11th got a little above the town of New Bajibo in about 9° 40' N. lat., and within about two hours sail of Lever. It had been with great difficulty they had reached this point, and further progress being impossible, the vessel's head was turned, and she dropped down to Bajibo, where she was anchored in four fathoms. The inhabitants wished to barter, but had very little to offer in exchange. Mr. Bercroft is of opinion that from Lever he could not have reached Bousa and Yaourie in less than a month, such was the increasing force of the current. Returning to Rabbah, Mr. Bercroft and his party remained there till the 20th of September, when they quitted it, and reached the coast by Warree and the Formosa, on the 30th of October. Throughout his six months' sojourn on the Niger, the party experienced nothing but friendship from kings, chiefs, and people: at Rabbah they were particularly well received and entertained. The country above the town of Idah, some 200 miles from the coast, is represented by Mr. Bercroft as beautiful; the soil fertile and the climate agreeable, and the natives peaceable and desirous of commerce. Cotton and indigo are indigenous productions; the latter well prepared, and of good quality. The pestilential swamps of the river alone prevent intercourse, and the commerce of the Niger can only be followed by means of steam-vessels manned entirely by native Africans, under the direction of European officers and engineers well acclimated. But, even in this mode of prosecuting the desired intercourse, there are many formidable difficulties. Mr. Bercroft was instructed to remain in Africa over 1841, with a view to ascend and trade upon the Old Calabar and Cross rivers. He did so remain, but the prosecution of his purpose was delayed till late in the season; and it was just when on the point of commencing it that his aid was required to H.M. steamer *Albert*, in distress upon

the Niger. He, however, succeeded in bringing that vessel to Fernando Po. In ascending the Old Calabar river above Dick's Town, and the villages called Guinea Company, they found it a river quite unimportant beyond the influence of the tide. As it would have been imprudent to have attempted the ascent (in the steamer) of Cross River, with its waters receding, Mr. Bercroft engaged a native canoe with fifty paddlers, and in this, accompanied by his surgeon and two leadsmen from the steamer, he ascended that river to a town of considerable population, called Ommann, distant about seventy miles in a N.W. by N. course. The town of Ommann is situated on an island, and supplies the people of Old Calabar largely with palm oil and live stock. Mr. Bercroft and his surgeon were received at this town with great friendship, as the first white men who had visited them for trade; and on leaving they were requested to return soon. The people at the village of Etone declined the proposal to land, from a belief (as was represented) that the surgeon carried with him the small-pox.

The regular business being terminated, Col. Gawler, late Governor of Australia, gave an account of geographical research in South Australia; dividing his subject into what had already been effected, and what might yet be attempted, if not achieved: concluding with a picture of the hardships and privations lately experienced by that most enterprising and indefatigable traveller, Mr. Eyre. Col. Gawler is fully persuaded that nothing is wanted but pecuniary means, and those not great, to enable a party to traverse Australia from south to north, and thus solve what is now one of the most interesting of geographical problems. He concurred fully in the opinion of Mr. Gowan, that the introduction of camels into Australia would be an invaluable boon.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 3.—Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart., V.P. and Treasurer, in the chair.—Lieut. Charles J. B. Riddell, R.A. was admitted a Fellow of the Society.

The following papers were read, viz.:

1. Abstracts of the Magnetic Term-Day Observations for June, July, August, and September, 1841, from the Honourable East India Company's Magnetic Observatory at Singapore.

2. Graphical Representations of the Term-Day Observations from April to September, inclusive, 1841, from the same Observatory.

3. Abstracts of the Daily Magnetic and Meteorological Observations for September, 1841, made at the Honourable East India Company's Magnetic Observatory at Madras.

4. Abstracts of the Daily Magnetic and Meteorological Observations for September, 1841, made at the Honourable East India Company's Magnetic Observatory at Simla.

The above were presented by the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company. Communicated by the Council of the Royal Society.

5. Variations de la Déclinaison et Intensité Horizontale Magnétique, observées à Milan pendant 24 heures de suite le 22 et 23 Décembre, 1841, et le 19 et 21 Janvier, 1842, par Signor F. Carlini, For. Memb. R.S.

6. A Meteorological Journal for 1841, kept at Allenheads, Northumberland, 1,400 feet above the level of the sea, with an Appendix, by the Rev. William Walton, M.A.

7. Description of an Observatory constructed at Ardwick, and specification of the work performed in its erection, by John Jesse, Esq., at Ardwick. Communicated by S. Hunter Christie, Esq., Sec.

8. Letter from the Rev. Thomas Boyd to Charles Babbage, Esq., on the Steam Wave. Communicated by Charles Babbage, Esq.

The Vice-President in the chair stated, that he was directed by the Council to call the attention of the members present, and through them of any philosophical inquirer who might at present be engaged in the prosecution of experimental research, to the existence of a fund, at the disposal of the President and Council of the Society, denominated the *Donation Fund*, of which the dividends are to be applied, "from time to time, in promoting experimental researches, or in rewarding those by whom such researches may have been made, or in such other manner as shall appear to the President and

Council, for the time being, most conducive to the interests of the Society in particular, or of science in general: their application to extend to individuals of every country, not being at the time members of the Council; and such dividends not to be hoarded parsimoniously, but "expended liberally, and, as nearly as may be, annually, in furtherance of the declared objects of the trust." The fund was instituted by the late Dr. Wollaston, F.R.S., who contributed 2,000*l.*, 3 per cent. consols; and it received the following additions:—from the late Mr. Davies Gilbert, F.R.S., 1,000*l.*, 3 per cent. consols; from Mr. Warburton, F.R.S., 105*l.*; from Mr. Hatchett, F.R.S., 105*l.*; from Mr. Guillemaud, F.R.S., 100*l.*; and from the late Sir Francis Chantrey, F.R.S., 105*l.* The Vice President in the chair further stated, that the dividends in the present year would amount to 140*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

William Archibald Armstrong White, Esq., F.R.S., present at the meeting, gave 10*l.* to the Donation Fund.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 5.—R. I. Murchison, Esq., President, in the chair.—The following papers were read:—

1. 'On Fossil Bones found on the Surface of a Raised Beach, at the Hoe, near Plymouth,' by Dr. Moore.—In our reports of the Meeting of the British Association at Plymouth (*Athen.* No. 721), an abstract will be found of a paper, by Dr. Moore, on those fossil bones, and a notice of the objections which were made to the author's inferences. In the memoir read to the Geological Society on the 6th of January, the substance of the former communication is given, but its principal object is to prove,—1st, That the bones could not have been derived from the emptying of a cave, bearing all the evidence of having been deposited where they were found at a very remote period, and probably long before they could have been affected by human agency; 2ndly, That the beach with associated bones could not be a diluvial or drift accumulation, because it resembles in character a modern beach, and contains marine shells, and because the bones were found not in, but upon the deposit; 3rdly, That the beach did not result from glacial action, as there are no indications of it in the neighbouring district; lastly, he maintains his former views respecting the beach having been raised above the level of the sea, and at a period about, or probably more recent, than the time when the animals, whose remains are found upon it, disappeared. Appended to the paper was a note on a mass of limestone perforated by irregular cavities, considered, by Dr. Buckland, to be due to the action of snails, but which Dr. Moore conceives were formed by pholades.

2. 'An account of the Contortions and Faults produced in the Strata underneath and adjacent to the Great Embankment across the Valley of the Brent, on the Line of the Great Western Railway,' by Mr. Colthurst.—The vegetable soil, on which the embankment was thrown up, rests on a stratum 4 feet thick, of brown or alluvial clay, under which is a bed of gravel, varying in thickness from 10 to 3 feet, and the whole reposes on London clay of the usual characters. The surface of the valley at this part gradually slopes towards the Brent, the difference of level between the southern or more distant side of the earthwork and the river, being about 20 feet. The height of the embankment is 54 feet. On the night of the 21st of May a settlement was first noticed, and in the morning the foundation was discovered to have given way, and a large mass of ground 50 feet long and 15 feet wide, to have protruded on the south side, towards the Brent. During the four succeeding months this mass continued to increase, and the disturbance to extend, so that, at the end of that period, the surface, to a considerable distance from the base of the embankment, had assumed an undulated outline, and the subjacent strata, where they were cut into, exhibited corresponding curvatures, cracks, and overlappings in the beds, due to horizontal movements. In the earthwork itself, up to this time, the only evidence of failure, in addition to a sinking in the surface of 15 feet, was a large crack near the top, and on the side opposite to that in which the foundation had yielded, but slanting towards the same point. Passing over the effects gradually produced during a period of nearly twelve months, at the end of which the total subsidence had exceeded

30 feet, and the swollen ground at the base of the embankment had attained an average height of 10 feet, with a range parallel to the earthwork of nearly 400 feet, and an occasional horizontal displacement of 15 feet, the author proceeds to describe the nature of the curvatures and other irregularities produced in the strata extending 220 feet, or from the foot of the earthwork to the Brent, the bank of which was forced 5 feet inwards; but it is impossible to render the account intelligible without the aid of diagrams. The remedy applied by Mr. Brunel was a supplementary embankment, or terrace, thrown down on the protruded mass; and it has proved effectual. In the second part of the paper, the author dwells upon the magnitude of the disturbing effects thus produced by human agency, and asserts his belief that many of the distortions visible in the solid strata of the earth may have been produced by the effects of superincumbent masses thrown down upon them by the ordinary operations of nature; but while he advocates the explanation of certain geological phenomena by means of pressure from without, he does not deny that many, and more especially the most considerable irregularities which occur in the structure of the earth, may be assigned to other causes.

3. 'Notice of the Occurrence of Fossil Plants in the Plastic Clay at Bournemouth, Hants,' by the Rev. P. B. Brodie.—To the east of Bournemouth, the cliffs consist of white and yellow sands belonging to the plastic clay, and as they range along the shore they increase in height, beds of clay, full of vegetable remains, appearing under the sands. About half a mile from this point they are composed of alternations of white, grey, and yellow sand, overlaid by strata of clay, divided by thin layers of vegetable matter. In a bed of white sand, near the middle of the cliff, are impressions of ferns; and a layer of sandy clay is full of small leaves. Somewhat farther, are strata of sand and sandy clay abounding with beautiful vegetable remains. The plants are frequently so well preserved that the epidermis peels off when the specimen is exposed, and they are stated by the author to belong to genera of a warmer climate than that which now prevails in Great Britain.

4. 'On the Mouths of Ammonites, and on other Fossils found in the Oxford Clay, near Christian Malford, on the Line of the Great Western Railway,' by Mr. C. Pearce.—The section exhibited at the point where Mr. Pearce obtained his specimens was as follows:—

1. Alluvial Soil 2 feet.
2. Gravel 8 "
3. Bed of laminated clay, alternating with layers of sandy clay, chiefly composed of broken shells 6 "

The fossils described in the paper were procured from No. 3, and consisted of crustaceans, which the author conceives inhabited the dead shells of the Ammonite, and to which he applies the generic name of Ammonicolax, of numerous bivalves and univalves, of Ammonites, with the mouths beautifully preserved, Belemnites, and an allied genus, for which he proposes the name of Belemnotelus. Of many of these fossils detailed specific characters are given, but, as they do not admit of abridgment, we must confine our notice to the author's remarks on the structure of the mouth of the ammonite. Mr. Pearce is of opinion, that the lip, or perfect termination, assumes a different shape in almost every species, and that it has a simpler form in the adult, or full grown shell, than in immature individuals. For several years he has remarked, that specimens of what he considered to be full-grown ammonites, with a perfect lip, had a nearly straight, or slightly waved margin, whilst smaller, and, as he conceives, younger shells of the same species, possessed, in many instances, lateral prolongations equaling, occasionally, in length, as he has recently observed, five-sixths of the diameter of the fossil. During the growth of the shell these processes, he is of opinion, were successively absorbed and reproduced, but were never added to the final lip. From an extended examination of ammonites belonging to various rocks, Mr. Pearce infers, that in the young shell, provided with lateral projections, the animal filled not merely the whole of the last chamber, but extended beyond it, and thereby guarded the processes from injury, and received support, or protection from them. On the contrary, the last chamber of the mature shell having been, he believes, sufficiently large to receive the whole of the soft parts

of the animal, the lateral appendages were not required, and consequently were not added to the lip. In the course of the paper some remarks were offered on other species of ammonites, which apparently never possessed lateral processes at any period of growth, but are characterized by contractions or expansions of the shell at certain points, and in those cases Mr. Pearce concludes that the additions were made without the absorption of the old mouths.

ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.—Jan. 14.—G. Bishop, Esq. Treasurer, in the chair.—The following communications were read:—'Observations of Halley's Comet, made at the Observatory of Geneva in the years 1835 and 1836,' by M. Müller.—These observations were made on fifty-two nights, beginning with August 31, 1835, and ending with May 7, 1836; of which thirty-one were before the perihelion passage of the comet, and twenty-one after the passage. —'Note on the Masses of *Venus* and *Mercury*,' by R. W. Rothman, Esq.—'Observations of the Immersion of μ^2 Leonis behind the Dark Limb of the Moon,' by R. Snow, Esq.—'Extract of a Letter from Professor Encke to Mr. Airy, dated Dec. 20, 1841.—The comet of short period comes to perihelion on the 12th of April next; and, judging from its present course, and from former experience during Mr. Henderson's residence at the Cape of Good Hope, it may be well observed there during the end of April and the whole of May, and probably also in June. May I then trouble you with the request to get the accompanying ephemeris conveyed there, or to the southern hemisphere generally, and also to provide for its circulation in England? The ephemeris is not strictly founded on all the earlier observations, because it was impossible for me, notwithstanding all my endeavours, to reduce completely the observations of the comet made here in 1838. The compared stars still required some more observations for their determination. Meanwhile I have provisionally determined a correction of the last observations of 1838, or rather a correction of the calculations relating to that time, which will not be far from the truth. Upon this provisional reduction, and the calculation of the perturbations produced by *Jupiter* alone, the elements now given for 1842 are founded. Judging, however, from earlier experience, I believe that even with this incomplete calculation, the predicted place will be wrong by only about a few minutes. The error certainly cannot amount to half a degree, consequently the comet must be found, if it is really visible, and if the search be made with care.—'Comparisons of the Planet *Venus* in Right Ascension and N. P. D. with the Star A. S. C. 423, made with the Equatorial Instrument at Ashurst, on April 9, 1841,' by R. Snow, Esq.—'Reduction of Mr. Snow's Observations of *Venus* and the Star A. S. C. 423, with some remarks upon the employment of Equatorials in Planetary Observations,' by the Rev. R. Sheepshanks.—The author remarks generally, with respect to the treatment of such observations, that they may be boldly grouped without sensible error, so as to make one reduction serve for a considerable number of observations; and that to ensure the greatest facility for grouping, the observations of one element (if both cannot be made simultaneously) should be repeated several times as rapidly as possible, alternately with similar sets of observations of the other element. With respect to the value of such observations, the results given will show that an equatorial, when thus used, is no mean rival to meridian instruments. The star can be subsequently determined with any required degree of accuracy, and the observations can be made with as great freedom from constant error with an equatorial as in the meridian. In this latter respect, indeed, the power of repetition gives to the equatorial a great superiority, and may be made to counterbalance the disadvantages arising from want of steadiness. The last-named quality can, however, in most instances, be obtained in as great a degree as is requisite. The hour-circle being firmly clamped, if the instrument be well balanced, sudden changes can arise only from careless handling. In conclusion, the author hopes that the attention of persons who possess good equatorials may be directed to the planets whenever those bodies are favourably situated with respect to an observable star. The adjustment is really nothing, and if pairs of stars above and below be observed,

any error arising from mal-adjustment can be ascertained and allowed for. The artist will take care, if warned, that the cross-axis shall be at right angles to the polar axis, and the reductions, in ordinary cases, are very trifling, especially if by judicious grouping one reduction is made to serve for several observations.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—Feb. 14.—Joseph Kay, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair.—It has long been felt as an anomaly, that the architectural profession should be represented by two associations, and in consequence of a communication to that effect from Mr. Tite, the President of the Architectural Society, and Earl De Grey, the President of the Institute, a negotiation has for some time been pending for the junction of the two bodies. The necessary preliminary arrangements having been completed, eighteen members of the Architectural Society were on Monday evening admitted by the chairman as Fellows or Associates of the Institute. The Architectural Society is now extinct.—Mr. Tite, in an address to the meeting, and the chairman in reply, touched briefly, but forcibly, on the advantages which the profession cannot fail to derive from this proceeding, especially in carrying out those measures which both the Institute and the Society were originally intended to promote.—A paper was read by Mr. Parris, 'On the Application of the higher branches of Painting and Architectural Decorations.'—After shortly describing the various modes of executing decorations on walls, oil, fresco, distemper, encaustic, &c., Mr. Parris entered at some length into a comparison of the two forms, giving the preference to fresco, on account of its superior durability, the purity and unchangeableness of its tints, and the disadvantage of the glossy surface of oil colour when seen in uncertain lights. He also adverted to the higher considerations of the grandeur and simplicity of style induced by the broad and rapid execution which must become habitual in a school devoted to fresco, and the scope given to the talents of the pupils who must necessarily be trained in the execution of large works in this style. Mr. Parris also showed by experiment and comparison, that, although the crude colours of the modern exhibition room grow dull when worked with wet plaster, yet such as are found in the works of the great Italian masters in oil, even those of the Venetian school, are perfectly attainable in fresco, and that there is not any difficulty or mystery in producing them. The subject excited much interest in one of the most crowded meetings of the session, and will probably be renewed very shortly.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Feb. 8.—The first paper read was 'On the Port of London,' by Mr. Richardson. Previously to the commencement of the present century, the accommodation for landing foreign produce was limited to one Legal Quay, about 1,400 feet long, extending from London Bridge towards the Tower. Sufferance wharfs existed, but they were in such a bad neighbourhood, and were so ill arranged, that they afforded but little assistance to commerce. The first suggestion for the construction of floating docks was by Mr. Sharp, in 1773. In 1800 the first stone of the West India Docks was laid; in the year following the London Docks were projected; and in 1805, the East India Docks were commenced. All these works were intrusted to Mr. Ralph Walker as engineer, but in the West India Docks, Mr. William Jessop was associated with him. The paper detailed at some length the reasons for additional accommodation for vessels being required, and the causes of the obstructions in the river, with tables of the increase in the numbers and tonnage of vessels frequenting the port between the years 1700 and 1795. It noticed the various plans for a comprehensive system of docks for all kinds of shipping, and then gave a detailed account of the works at the London Docks—illustrated by a series of drawings.

'On the Bridge over the Serchio near Lucca,' by Mr. Townshend.—Mr. Townshend described this bridge as one among many curious ancient bridges near Lucca, in the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, which he had an opportunity of examining when engaged for Mr. Stephenson in laying out the railway from Leghorn to Florence.

The description by Mr. Hardie of 'A Welch Iron

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Work' was of such a technical character, that any extract from it would scarcely be intelligible. It detailed at great length the construction of an Iron Work, giving the reasons for deviating from the usual mode of construction, and the effects which had resulted. The paper was accompanied by drawings and calculations.—A conversation ensued between Dr. Faraday, Mr. Lowe, and others, on the chemical changes undergone by the iron in the process of smelting.

Feb. 15.—The papers read were, 1st, 'An Account of Chelson Meadow Sluice,' by Mr. Budd.—The principal peculiarity of which appeared to consist in making the centre of motion of the sluice doors so much above the centre of gravity, as greatly to increase their freedom of action.

2nd, 'On the mode of obtaining foundations for Bridges, &c., in Sandy Soils in India,' by Captain Goodwyn.—The method is by means of a series of brick shafts, which are consecutively built upon the surface, and the soil then excavated from within, similar to the process used by Sir Isambard Brunel in preparing and sinking the shafts for the approaches of the Thames Tunnel—except that the Indian shafts are only $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet interior diameter. They are frequently sunk through water; and in that case, the native labourers dive alternately with the instrument for excavating, and frequently remain half a minute at a time under water. The shafts, when sunk to a uniform level, are connected by arches both ways, and the edifice is erected upon them as upon piles.

3rd, 'Mr. Wilkinson's Account of Copper Sheathing for Vessels.'—An historical account of the first recorded use of copper, and the gradual introduction of that metal and its several alloys for sheathing.—Sir Humphrey Davy's Protector, and the experiments upon it, were also described.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Feb. 1.—R. W. Barclay, Esq. in the chair.—Mr. Finney was elected. A description of the method practised at Cocolan, in Chili, for the extraction of syrup from the *Jubea spectabilis*, was read, from Mr. Lucas. The palm, it was stated, grew in great abundance, particularly in moist, sandy soil, through which a rivulet runs. It is in the dry season that the sirop is made; and in order to do this the tree is cut near the root with a hatchet, and a rope being attached to the branches, it is gradually pulled down to the ground. The leaves are then stripped off, and a piece of the stem is cut out, when the juice begins to run from the wound; when it ceases, another incision is made higher up, and so on till cuts have been made nearly to the top of the tree. It is said that in the top there is a pith which, when cooked is excellent, and much esteemed by the natives. *Jubea spectabilis* blooms in October, and that is the proper season to collect the juice, which as soon as it is obtained is put into copper vessels, and subjected to a considerable heat till it attains the necessary consistence. In flavour and appearance the sirop is like molasses, and it may be refined, and by distillation good rum, it is expected, will be produced. The most remarkable plant exhibited was a specimen of *Dendrobium caruleum*, with between 200 and 300 flowers on it; they are white and bluish, with a dark centre; it was from Messrs. Rolleston, and with it were, a new *Vanda*, with dingy brown flowers; *Stanhopea oculata*, with yellow blossoms spotted brown, which exhaled a powerful odour; and a specimen of the singular *Cypripedium insignis*. A silver Knightian medal was awarded for the *Dendrobium*. From J. Allnutt, Esq., there was a flower of *Camellia Doncklaerii* in its true character. The plants from the garden included *Cymbidium sinense*, with several spikes of dingy yellow flowers; the chief merit of this plant is the length of the time it will remain in a drawing-room without the flowers either falling off or losing their delicious scent; *Oncidium Cavendishianum*, with a fine yellow mass of bloom; *O. Perganenum*, with yellow and brown flowers and curious leaves, feeling like parchment; and *Zygopetalum rostratum*, remarkable for its flowers lasting many weeks. There was also a singular prostrate variety of the Mediterranean *Ranunculus*, found in Ireland, and the pretty *Acacia longifolia*, with spikes of yellow flowers. The cut flowers consisted of two varieties of *Chimonanthus fragrans*.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.—Feb. 1.—The Bishop of Norwich in the chair.—Mr. J. W. Griffith was elected a Fellow. A paper was read on the development of the embryo in *Tropaeolum majus*, by Dr. Jerrold. A minute account of the changes undergone by the ovule and the embryo, from the first appearance of the former, when the flower is in bud, to the perfect formation of the latter, was given. The principal conclusions of importance to which the author had come were:—1, That the primary utricle (*vesicula embryonaria*) is developed previously to the act of impregnation. 2, That the primary utricle is distinct from the embryonic sac, and not arising from it, as stated by Brongniart and others. 3, The pollen tubes are not to be traced to the micropyle, and never reach the embryonic sac. 4, The formation of the embryo results from a dynamic action of the ovilla upon the primary utricle, and is not the result of growth of matter independent of it. The President proposed that Sir William Jackson Hooker be appointed a Vice-President, in the place of Mr. Lambert, deceased. The election of librarian was announced to take place on the 15th instant.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- SAT. Asiatic Society, 2 o'clock, P.M.
- Westminster Medical Society, 8.
- Mon. Statistical Society, 8.
- Royal Academy.—Sculpture.
- TUES. Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Description of the Iron Skew Bridge over the Regent's Canal on the Eastern Counties Railway,' by E. Dobson.—'The Roof of Messrs. Simpson's Factory at Pimlico,' by J. Rouse.—'Description of the Menni Lighthouse,' by D. P. Hewett.—Holborn Hill, and the Plans for its Improvement,' by J. Turner.
- WED. Zoological Society, $\frac{1}{2}$ p. 8.—Scientific Business.
- Geological Society, $\frac{1}{2}$ p. 8.
- Medico-Botanical Society, 8.
- Society of Arts, 8.
- College of Physicians, 8.—Materia Medica.
- THU. Royal Society, $\frac{1}{2}$ p. 8.
- Numismatic Society, 7.
- Royal Society of Literature, 4.
- Society of Antiquaries, 8.
- Royal Academy.—Painting.
- FRI. Royal Institution, $\frac{1}{2}$ p. 8.—On a peculiar class of Chemical Actions, by Mr. Fownes.
- College of Physicians, 8.—Materia Medica.

FINE ARTS

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE Gallery of the British Institution, for the exhibition and sale of the works of the British artists, opened on the 7th instant. Our expectations were by no means high—yet some anticipations, brighter than we had ventured to indulge in of late, would present themselves before the fancy. For some time past there has been excitement, curiosity, inquiry in the artist world, whispered rumours of great purposes now under consideration, and hints that the higher powers were looking around for some sign,—some demonstration, however slight and immature, of loftier capabilities in the department of painting, than have lately been revealed on the walls of our exhibition rooms; and it occurred to us that some of our younger artists might possibly have been awakened and inspired by this breath of hope, to better and higher aims. A single glance round these rooms sufficed to put an end to all such speculations. If there be really any new impulse given,—if there be really any advancement in purpose and feeling, there is at least no indication of either to be found here. The present Exhibition is absolutely below the average; and, notwithstanding the claims to attention set forth by one or two distinguished names, and a few charming and attractive pictures in the *genre* and landscape styles,—we must deliberately pronounce it one of the very worst we can remember; poor in achievement, in inspiration, in hope, in everything.

On opening the catalogue, we are met by the astounding announcement, that the Directors have found it necessary to reject upwards of 300 pictures for want of room: it is but fair to suppose, that in selecting the 445 pictures which have been admitted, out of the 750 (or thereabouts) sent in, they have been guided solely by the degree of merit in the aspirants; and in such a case, the imagination absolutely shudders at the idea of a lower depth of nothingness beyond that lowest deep of mediocrity and insignificance to which art has been degraded in some 300 of the pictures now hanging on these walls.

But that we have faith, strong faith, in the nobler views which we know to exist in the minds of certain of our painters—men who are silently and patiently awaiting an ampler and nobler field for the display of their talents—we should have left this Exhibition utterly heartless and hopeless; some of the artists to whom we allude, have pictures here, good indeed, relatively to those around them, but so far beneath their known and admitted powers, that their exhibiting them at all is at once an evidence how meanly they rate their competitors, and how poorly they esteem the discernment and judgment of that public to which they appeal. Do they then build on a name? There is not one among them—no, not one—who has not hitherto fallen short of what those who are capable of truly estimating their powers, have a right to expect from them. There is not one among them who has not yet to paint up to the height of his capabilities, instead of painting down to the level of the market. For instance, has Edwin Landseer, the glory of our genuine English school,—has he achieved all that his genius promised at the age of four-and-twenty, and all that was then predicated of him? While fair ladies crowd his rooms, and hang over his productions with feminine enthusiasm breathed in softest strains from most bewitching lips—while artists wonder at his magic facility of touch, and illusive truth of imitation—is he satisfied with himself? The measure of aristocratic patronage and popular admiration may be full—not so the measure of our hopes and his capabilities. We are glad to see his name again, after a long secession, caused, as we have learned, by ill health. Every one who recollects the void which his absence occasioned in last year's Exhibition, will unite with us in congratulating both the artist and the public on his re-appearance before us. His *Sentimental Terrier* (120) would be surprising from any other artist—from him it is satisfactory only as a sign of life. Etty's little picture, the *Nymphs Bathing* (34), was in the Academy last year. It has more of his predominant merits than usual, and less of his predominant fault—that tinge of coarseness we have sometimes had occasion to lament. The combination of noble and elegant drawing with luxuriant conception and colour, is very characteristic of his general powers and their tendency.—Etty is one of our great men on whom many eyes are at this moment fixed.

It may in some sort account for the poverty of the Exhibition, that Eastlake, Leslie, Turner, Stanfield, Roberts, are all absent—one would wish, for his credit, that Macleise had been absent too. His picture (255) is disgraceful to himself and to art. Seldom has such depravity of taste been united with such excellent gifts of mind, eye, and hand, as those possessed and abused by this clever painter. Uwins has nothing here worthy of his name or his peculiar merits as one of our finest colourists. Charles Landseer's subject, *The Samnambula* (93), is ill chosen, and not redeemed by the manner in which he has treated it—a certain heaviness is the prevailing fault of this promising artist—even his sentiment is heavy. Howard's *Rape of Proserpine* (52), is *soupe au lait*, and, moreover, which is not usual with him, inelegant in drawing, as it is feeble in effect. Frank Howard's little sketch (325), which looks like a first idea for a large decorative picture, is exceedingly animated and fanciful; and the difficulty of grouping and arrangement well overcome; it is not a case in which to quarrel with the want of severity of taste—the richness and airiness of picturesque effect, are here in accordance with the subject.—'Queen Elizabeth's Court, and Spenser's Fairy Queen.' Others of our younger painters have also excelled their usual efforts, though we see little improvement in the style and aim. Stone's best picture here, *The Infanta surprised by Charles I.*, has been exhibited before, and has had its meed of praise—another by him (No. 77), has the same delicacy of colour, the same sentimental elegance, and the same want of force and simplicity in character and conception.—Rothwell's picture (217) is, we think, the most successful he has ever painted. His characteristics have been hitherto, sentiment and delicacy, bordering on a certain feebleness of expression, and slightness of execution—as if there had been in the artist's mind a want of esteem for his own work—the haunting sense of beauty unattained, now 'bright to his despair.' The work now before us (*A Flower Girl*), shows

artist in Vasari's Lives of the Painters and in other works. Girolamo da Trevisi was born in 1508, and was killed at Boulogne in Picardy in 1544. Vasari, who came in 1539 to Bologna in Italy, and was employed on some large paintings for the refectory of St. Michael in Bosco there, says, that having in 1539 finished those works he returned to Florence, became Trevisi, Biaggio, and the other Bolognese painters, thinking that he intended to establish himself in that city, and take their employment from them, did not cease worrying him. Vasari, further, in his life of Girolamo da Trevisi, says, that subsequently, considering himself on some occasion as unfairly treated, Trevisi quitted Bologna, and arriving in England he was introduced to Henry VIII., who took him into his service, not as a painter, but as an engraver; that his good fortune, however, did not last long, for the war with France still continuing, he was employed in constructing the batteries round Boulogne when a cannon-ball struck him from his horse, and killed him on the spot. From 1529, when Girolamo was twenty years old, to 1538, he had been employed in various works in Treviso, in Venice, in Bologna, in Fuenza, and in Genoa. From the above facts, it appears evident that the account of his having been thirteen years in England must be erroneous; and it is improbable that he painted the above-mentioned pictures at Hampton Court. I am, Sir, &c.

Baron Gros.—The widow of this celebrated painter has bequeathed to the city of Toulouse, the birthplace of her late husband, a painting of Venus and Cupid, a Portrait of the Baron himself, and another, of the Baroness, all executed by the artist; also the painted used in painting the picture of Napoleon Visiting the Sick with the plague at Jaffa, and the Cupola of the Pantheon, and the palm and wreath placed over the picture of the Plague scene, when exhibited at the Louvre in 1804.

Greece.—The *Leipsic Gazette* mentions that a violent shock of an earthquake was felt at Pyrgos, in the Peloponnesus, on the 31st ult. It lasted 4½ seconds, and was followed by several other shocks less strong during the night.

National Gallery.—The number of pictures is at present 177, of which 118 have been either presented or bequeathed by individuals. We possess one of the finest pictures of the Florentine school in the Raising of Lazarus; but the school of Raphael is most inadequately represented in the St. Catherine, beautiful as it is. We may esteem ourselves rich in Correggios (we have three among his finest productions, and he is the rarest of the first-rate masters, Michael Angelo excepted); also in pictures of Claude, and of Nicolo and Gaspar Poussin, and of Annibal Carracci and his school. We are poor in the specimens of some of the best of the early Italian masters; of Gian Bellini, of Fra Bartolomeo, of Fra Angelico.

The latter could, who never raised his hand Till he had steep'd his inmost soul in prayer,— and others who flourished in the latter half of the fifteenth century, we have as yet nothing: of Titian we have only one very good picture,—not one of his wondrous portraits; the only Giorgione is doubtful. Of the gorgeous Paul Veronese and the fiery Tintoretto there is nothing of consequence. Of the power and splendour of Rubens we have some fair examples; but for the great pictures at Whitehall, which he painted for Charles I., and which lie there out of sight and out of mind, there is absolutely no trace in our National Gallery. They exceed in dimensions (both in breadth and height) any room in it. Of Salvator Rosa, whose great works are so often met with in England, we have but one picture—a noble one it must be allowed. There are two by the Murillos, but of Velasquez nothing,—for the picture which bears his name is certainly not his: and of the other great masters of the Spanish school—Alonso Cano, Zurbaran, Coello, el Mudo, el Greco—not one picture. We are as yet most poor in the fine masters of the Dutch school. There is not a single specimen of Hobbema or Ruysdael. The specimens of Vandervelde are insignificant; and of the beautiful conversation-pieces of Terburg, Gerard Dow, Netscher, Metzui, Ostade, Franz Mieris, and their compeers, not one. But what is most extraordinary, and almost melancholy, is our poverty in the works of Van Dyck, a painter almost naturalised among us; whose best years were spent in England, whose best works belong to us and our history. The only very good picture of his here—the portrait styled *Gevarius*—as a specimen of what his pencil could do, is invaluable; but otherwise not interesting.—*Mrs. Jameson's Handbook.*

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No. 7.

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